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SIMONYAN ON PENTAGON'S STRATEGIC GOALS

U.S. Strategic Arsenal

PM261355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 87 Second Edition p 3

[Second in series of articles by Major General (Retired) R. Simonyan, doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "Pentagon's Strategic Goals": "Courses of Nuclear Supremacy" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In its plans preparing for a war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the Pentagon lays the main stress on building up its strategic offensive forces in every possible way. All postwar U.S. strategies have included as an important component a specially devised concept on the basis of which the demands for the development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear arms are drawn up. Thus, in the fifties there was the strategy of "massive retaliation," which subsumed the concept of "nuclear supremacy." With the adoption of the "realistic deterrence" strategy (in the early seventies) the concept received the more sonorous title of "strategic sufficiency." And within the framework of the "direct confrontation" strategy adopted by the Reagan administration, it has turned into the concept of "active opposition."

The U.S. magazine THE PROGRESSIVE called the name change a case of "playing with words," explaining that the difference between the terms was "virtually indistinguishable." And indeed, whatever these military-strategic goals may be called, they have the same aim of achieving nuclear supremacy and the same way of bringing it about -- building up the already jam-packed nuclear arsenals. Those are the facts.

By the time of the Reykjavik summit (October 1986) there were 2,208 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in service with the U.S. strategic offensive forces:

- 1,018 ICBM launchers;

- 672 SLBM launchers;

- 518 strategic heavy bombers.

The delivery vehicles in service with combat units are capable of delivering in one launch/sortie over 14,000 nuclear munitions with yields of from 50 kilotons to 10 megatons.

M.S. Gorbachev gave R. Reagan these figures during their Reykjavik summit and they provoked no objection. Since then the buildup in U.S. strategic offensive forces has continued. The SALT II treaty was violated and another five B-52 bombers have been adapted to carry cruise missiles. There have also been other changes. By 1 January 1987 there were already around 15,000 charges on U.S. strategic delivery vehicles.

The ground-launched strategic missile forces currently include MX, Minuteman-3, Minuteman-2, and Titan-2 ICBM launchers. More than 90 percent of the ICBM's are on constant standby.

The sea-launched strategic forces number 38 SSBN's with payloads of Trident-1, Poseidon C-3, and Polaris A-3 SLBM's. They represent around 50 percent of all strategic nuclear munitions. More than half of the SSBN's are constantly on combat patrol in various regions, ensuring that it is possible to inflict nuclear strikes against targets located on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

B-52 and B-1B heavy bombers are armed with modern nuclear munitions (bombs, SRAM guided missiles, and ALCM-B air-launched cruise missiles). Furthermore, there are 60 FB-111A nuclear-capable medium-range bombers specially intended for operations on the European continent.

In assessing U.S. strategic potential it is also necessary to take account of the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles being deployed in a number of European NATO countries, which in terms of their tasks are essentially strategic weapons with regard to the USSR. These missiles, like the aforementioned strategic means, are designed for inflicting a nuclear first strike. It is planned that 108 Pershing 2 launchers (they have all already been deployed in the FRG) and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles (256 missiles had been deployed as of 1 January this year) will be in service in Western Europe in 1988.

Enough U.S. nuclear weapons have been accumulated to wipe out all life on earth many times over. However, Washington claims that the United States does not have enough nuclear and other types of deadly weapons, since they do not provide military supremacy over the USSR. Military programs encompassing all components of the strategic triad are aimed at achieving such supremacy.

/ICBM's./ A special role is played by the plans to deploy MX ICBM's. MX missiles are equipped with 10 warheads each yielding 600 kilotons. The Pentagon intends to deploy 100 such missiles. The first ten are in a state of combat readiness in launch silos at the Warren missile base, Vermont. President Reagan has approved the Pentagon recommendation about their new deployment mode -- on railroad platforms in order to ensure mobility and make their detection as difficult as possible.

Development [razrabotka] continues of yet another mobile based ICBM -- the Midgetman with a 500 kiloton warhead. It is planned to deploy 500-1,000 such missiles starting in 1992.

/Sea-launched missile systems./ Work is being expedited on the creation of the Trident-2 (D-5) -- a powerful SLBM. According to calculations, it will have virtually the same combat potential as the MX ICBM in attacking highly defended targets, will have a range of 11,000 km, and will exceed the current Trident-1 (C-4) missile payload by a factor of almost 2 and its accuracy by a factor of 4-5. It is planned to have 20 "Ohio"-class submarines equipped with Trident-2 missiles in service in the nineties.

/Strategic aviation./ Having torn up the SALT II treaty, the Reagan administration is continuing to re-equip its B-52 bombers with long-range (up to 2,500 km) cruise missiles. Each aircraft can carry up to 20 such missiles.

Series production and deployment of the new B-1B heavy bomber have begun. By 1989 it is planned to commission 100 such aircraft, each of which can carry up to 30 cruise missiles. Development [razrabotka] of the fundamentally new ATB [advanced technology bomber] (stealth) heavy bomber is proceeding at an accelerated rate. By the mid-nineties it is planned to have 132 such bombers in service. In the future the B-1B and ATB will be the basis of U.S. strategic aviation. In order to give these aircraft enhanced combat potential, the United States is completing development [razrabotka] of the new ACM nuclear cruise missile with a range of up to 4,500 km. It is expected to enter service in 1987-1988.

As a result of the implementation of all these sweeping militarist programs J.S. strategic nuclear potential will grow to 20,000 [as published] by the early nineties. The potential for delivering nuclear charges to targets in one launch/sortie will increase by no less than 50 percent.

All this, Washington believes, will make it possible to pursue the traditional U.S. imperialist "position of strength" political course and make possible a "wide range of flexible options" in the application of strategic forces. These forces, according to the present "active opposition" concept, should have the capability to ensure the "assured destruction" of states or coalitions of enemy states by inflicting above all a "preemptive" strike -- or to put it more plainly, a massive surprise nuclear first strike.

The plans to militarize space aimed at creating [sozdaniye] an entirely new weapons type -- space strike arms -- must be viewed in close conjunction with the strategic arms race. The task has been set, first, of deploying new space-based strategic forces which, in conjunction with existing offensive strategic means and those under development [razrabatyvayemyy], would allow the United States to inflict a first strike with impunity. Second, of protecting U.S. territory with a multilayer antimissile defense, thereby depriving the USSR of the ability to inflict a retaliatory strike. Pentagon chief Weinberge admitted with blatant cynicism that "if we could obtain a system which would be effective and make Soviet arms ineffective, we would be returning to the situation we were in when we were in when we were the only country with nuclear weapons."

This aim, of course, is illusory, but it is no less dangerous for that. Each time that reactionary U.S. circles embarked on another spiral in the arms race, counting on achieving overwhelming supremacy over the Soviet Union, it transpired that their calculations were built on sand. The USSR created [sozdal] the necessary types of weapons as a retaliatory measure. Military-strategic parity was maintained. But, through the fault of Washington, it was maintained at a higher and, consequently, more dangerous level.

Strive for 'Global Hegemony'

PM271201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Final article in three-part series by Major General (Retired) R. Simonyan, doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "Pentagon's Strategic Goals": "Militarists' Growing Appetites; Conventional Arms in U.S. and NATO Plans" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The U.S. and NATO military-political leadership believes that the increased effectiveness of weapons makes it possible under certain conditions to resolve set tasks and achieve the aims of a war by using conventional strike means only. That is why along with the expedited buildup of nuclear potential great stress is laid on developing conventional arms in every possible way.

This has its own theoretical basis -- the widely trumpeted concept in the West of "geographic escalation" and the concept of "follow-on forces (reserves) attack," which is known as the "Rogers plan" (named for its creator, the U.S. general who was NATO supreme allied commander, Europe).

The "Rogers Plan" -- essentially a version of the U.S. "airland operations (battle)" concept applied to European and NATO bloc conditions -- has been featured quite extensively in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. We recall that Rogers himself defined the key aims of his strategic plan as to step up the training of NATO armies for war using ultramodern ELINT means and new missiles with conventional nonnuclear warheads but with exceptionally high tactical and technical characteristics. As he put it, they should be capable of carrying out deep strikes against groupings of enemy forces throughout the depth of the area in which they are stationed (theater of military operations) even before they reach the front line.

As for U.S. "geographic escalation," it was advanced by the Reagan administration to replace previous concepts in line with the "direct confrontation" strategy. In this regard Defense Secretary Weinberger stated: "Strategic concepts based on artifical restrictions being placed on the possibility of escalation are unrealistic." The Pentagon chief, as we can see, is entirely opposed to any restrictions on U.S. imperialism's global military adventurism.

The "geographic escalation" concept is fundamental in determining the combat strength of U.S. general-purpose forces (ground forces, tactical aviation, and naval forces) and the directions in which they are developed. Under the concept, the Pentagon plans to create (in terms of personnel and technical equipment) general-purpose forces which would be capable together with allied forces of waging against the USSR and its allies a protracted general war using conventional strike means simultaneously in several theaters of military operations. It is these aims that form the basis of the creation and improvement of various types of highly accurate weapons in the United States and NATO. We will dwell on a few of them.

/Cluster weapons/ are very widespread. They take the form of artillery shells and rockets, tactical missile warheads, air-launched missiles, bombs, and bomblet dispensers containing large quantities of smaller munitions (submunitions) of different designs and for different purposes: for attacking people, unarmored and lightly armored equipment, and tanks. Thus a salvo from one division of U.S. 240-mm MLRS multiple-launch rocket system combat vehicles contains several tens of thousands (!) of submunitions.

During its punitive operations the United States has also used so-called /"vacuum bombs,"/ which operate on the principle of dispersing an air-fuel mixture and detonating the resulting cloud. People caught in the cloud area are hit by the blast and also die as a result of the lack of oxygen, which is consumed during the explosion. "Vacuum" munitions are today 4-6 times (and in the future will be 10-20 times) more powerful than an equivalent weight of high-explosive munitions loaded with TNT.

The increase in the combat might of tactical strike aircraft is taking place mainly through aircraft renewal and the arming of aircraft with /multirole guided missiles and bombs./ The airborne guided bombs currently in service with the USAF have a glide range of 5-65 km. They are equipped with TV or laser seekers ensuring a circular error probable (CEP) of between 3-5 and 10 meters.

Short-range (20-40 km), medium-range (100-180 km), and long-range (up to 600 km) guided missiles in tactical aviation have been greatly developed. Long-range guided missiles, according to foreign press figures, will have a CEP of 5-30 meters. That means that tactical aircraft can strike "pinpoint" enemy targets (missile positions, concealed aircraft, air defense means, and other targets) throughout the entire depth of their area of operational deployment.

U.S. tactical aircraft renewal is proceeding with the entry into service of F-15 all-weather fighters and F-16 fighter-bombers. Aircraft with considerably enhanced operating range -- the Tornado and Mirage 2000 -- are entering service with the British, FRG, and Italian Air Forces and the French Air Force respectively.

The creation [sozdaniye] of /electromagnetic guns/ is being expedited. According to Western press figures, these can be used to "fire" shells with an initial velocity of the order of 100 km per second and not only to effectively resolve traditional artillery tasks but also to destroy enemy ICBM warheads during any flight phase. The Pentagon believes that at a range of 2,000 km (given a flight velocity of 10-20 km per second for inert munitions) electromagnetic guns are capable fo creating a higher energy density per unit area than other promising weapon types, including power lasers and nuclear munitions (yielding up to 25 kilotons). It is not hard to see that the creation [sozdaniey] of such a gun erodes the dividing line between conventional and nuclear weapons.

In the future the United States plans to develop [razrabotat] low- and medium-power tactical /laser weapons./ These may be based either on the ground or in the air and are designed to hit airborne targets and neutralize enemy electronic optics.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of enemy strikes a /radar early-warning and control system/ is being deployed. It includes 18 U.S. AWACS-system E-3A aircraft designed to provide surveillance extending 500-600 km into the Warsaw Pact countries' territories.

The U.S. and NATO command are gambling particularly on the creation of conventional weapons -- /reconnaissance strike complexes/ -- which combine reconnaissance means and automated control and strike means in a single system. Two types of complexes are being developed [razrabatyvatsya] in the United Staes: PLSS and Assault Breaker. The former is intended mainly to combat enemy air defense ground radar installations; Assault Breaker is designed to combat second echelon tank groupings. With the entry into service or reconnaissance strike complexes the U.S. and NATO strategists are aiming to make their conventional strike capability as effective as tactical nuclear weapons.

The escalation of the race in state-of-the-art conventional weaponry is very dangerous. With the improvements in conventional arms, those who are fond of military adventures may be tempted to carry out a so-called "preventive strike." And in the future new types of deadly weapons -- may appear. If we do not put obstacles in the way of more and more new types of weapon today, it will be much harder tomorrow.

The Warsaw Pact states have put forward proposals for reducing conventional arms and armed forces. Their implementation will not create any unilateral advantages and accords with the interests of the countries making up the opposing military-political groupings and the interests of all the peoples. A great deal depends on how seriously the West approaches this constructive appeal. However, there has not yet been a concrete response to it.

Thus, irrespective of the changes to the military strategic concepts linked with Washington's attempts to adapt to the changing situation in the world, these concepts have the same essence -- U.S. imperialism's desire for global hegemony and its obvious militarist adventurism. Each new concept differs from its predecessors mainly in the ferocity of its anti-Soviet and antisocialist thrust and in the appearance of more high-handed claims by U.S. ruling circles to the "right" to control international affairs "from a position of strength" and dictate their will to peoples who have chosen an independent path of development. However, nobody can turn the clock back.

BOGDANOV, PLEKHANOV ON GENEVA TALKS, U.S. STANCE

LD291056 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Mar 87

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov, with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] The Geneva talks on medium-range weapons in Europe have now gone into recess and are scheduled to resume in April after a meeting in Moscow between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz, who are expected to give a boost to these talks by cutting through some controversial points, difficulties that have arisen there. I'd like one of you to give an assessment of the current situation on this issue.

[Bogdanov] You know, Pavel, I was always little bit pessimistic about the outcome of those talks.

[Kuznetsov] They're not through yet, they're not through yet.

[Bogdanov] Yes, they are not through yet, but you know that my pessimism was based rather on American domestic situation and, let me put it that way, correlation of forces within this administration. And I'm afraid that I have not more pessimism but not less pessimism, and I would like to call our listeners' attention to two very interesting facts. We have very important talks, very promising talks, and we have a number, you know, of signals from the administration that they are genuinely interested in getting some results about INF. But at the same time you have two things: Number one, Pentagon publishes a famous, you know, Soviet...

[Kuznetsov -- interrupting] Notorious, I would say.

[Bogdanov] Notorious, let me put it that way, sixth edition of the "Soviet Military Power" and it is said in that edition that the Soviets, they still build, they outspend, they have ominous design about United States and the most, you know, unpleasant thing which is in the sixth edition of "Military Power" is some, you know, very bad smelling hits in the address of our secretary general. It is said that in spite of benign words they still, this secretary general is for military, you know things like that. Now, my question is: If you are really aiming at reaching an agreement with the other side, how you could possibly create such, you know, hostile, you know, environment and you signal to the American public -- but look, they are aggressive, they are very dangerous people and you can read between lines that no deal is desirable with these ominous, you know, Russians, because they are cheaters and things like that, and what not? And number two: Very recently we had a statement by some very important people that the Soviet side is making the talks very difficult by declining to discuss, to include in the, some package -- which package I don't know -- the short-range, the short-range missiles, which makes the whole business, you know, of INF impossible. [indistinct interruption] That's a sheer lie, that's a sheer lie.

[Kuznetsov] Okay, I'd like to discuss this point in more detail. Let's go back to 1983 when the first Pershings appeared in Western Europe and not a single official soul in the West, or Western Europe, told us they were particularly happy about it. They just wanted to defend Western Europe from a conventional Soviet onslaught. At the same time we were told, and very emphatically at times, that once the Soviet medium-range missiles were removed there would be no problem in doing the same to the American medium-range arms. Now, what's the situation now?

I mean, are they as committed to their zero/zero option as they claim they are?

[Plekhanov] Well I think the more we learn about the proposal of the Reagan administration back in 1982 to go for a zero/zero option, namely no medium-range missiles, nuclear-tipped missiles, in Europe whatsoever, east or west, the more convinced one becomes that the proposal was made precisely because the American side knew that the Soviets would not support it. You know, you make a proposal and you are sure that the other side won't pick it up and so you can reap all the media benefits, public relations benefits, from it. Well now we are picking it up. We're saying okay, you've suggested zero option, let's remove all those missiles from Europe.

[Kuznetsov] What's happened?

[Plekhanov] What's happened? They say: Wait a minute we didn't really mean it because, you know, there are other problems and they can't reject it out of hand and they are formally committed to negotiating that particular agreement in separation from the long-range missiles and the space weapons. So they are talking about that. But you know, as time goes by the number of conditions, the number of buts, is growing. For instance, this business of short-range missiles. Now, there's a lot of maneuvering on the American side going on. Now, for instance they say: Well the Soviets made just the other day -- somebody in the administration said: The Soviets made a giant leap backward, which is they are not, they say, prepared to discuss the short-range missiles together with the medium-range missiles. In the past allegedly the Soviets were prepared to do that.

[Bogdanov] This is a lie!

[Plekhanov] Yes, this is a lie. We never spoke of putting all those missiles in one basket and discussing them. What we did commit ourselves to and remain committed to is that the moment we sign an agreement we start negotiations on tactical missiles. We are for removing all tactical missiles from Europe. We are for negotiating speedily an agreement to that effect.

[Kuznetsov] And I think our position was made clear following a 2-day meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Moscow where they pursued the aim, endorsed and made absolutely clear.

[Plekhanov] Yes and also there is, our proposal also includes removal as we sign this agreement that the Soviet missiles which were put, sort of long-range short [as heard] long-range tactical missiles which were put in GDR and Czechoslovakia after NATO started deploying Pershings in 1983, those missiles would be removed as a unilateral gesture.

[Bogdanov] Pavel, just a very short comment. I am not interested, frankly, in the technical side of that story. I am rather interested in the political side and let me come back to my pessimism.

[Kuznetsov] I'll ask you, my final question in the program will be about your pessimism.

[Bogdanov] I am absolutely sure that (?some) people in the administration are very well aware of the real, genuine Soviet position. They know everything. They are distorting it.

Why? What for? And I come to the conclusion that you have another, you know, stage of in-fighting within the administration, that they cannot [word indistinct] to meet both ends, you know, and they bring into the field of Geneva talks some additional difficulties, trying to if not to kill the talks but to make them enough difficult and to drag on and to save time for their own (?purposes).

[Kuznetsov] If I understood you correctly, they met with disapproval a Soviet package on arms control so we broke it and decided to treat those medium-range arms separately. Now the west has come up with its own package. Is that right?

[Bogdanov] Yes. Yes. That's right, but I would rather look at that from the political angle, not from the technical, and I mean that they bring into the field additional difficulties.

[Kuznetsov, to Plekhanov] You want to say something?

[Plekhanov] Yes. You know, if you have an administration which for 6 years has not negotiated seriously -- and when I say seriously I mean under conditions which would be acceptable to to the other side; if you simply make unilateral demands and expect the other side to unilaterally concede them then you are not negotiating seriously and this has been the negotiating posture of the Reagan administration -- but if you have been doing that for 6 years and at the very last moment or near the last moment you decide, oh well, wait a minute, we're going to be the first administration that hasn't signed an arms control agreement with the Russians, let's do something about it, it may be too late, because you know you've got to have the right people in the right place, you've got to have the machinery in the bureacracy, you've got to have all that system of alliances within your bureacracy which would allow you to make the decisions. And if for 6 years you've been moving in the opposite direction, using arms control to cover up [indistinct interruption] I hope that at the very last moment there will be, something will happen, that they will be able to push it through. But I'm afraid that there is too much anti-arms control inertia built in this administration which may preclude an agreement.

[Kuznetsov] Anyway, the crucial point of the talks, the crucial problem of the talks as I see it is that the American side, prodded by some of its allies, would like to preserve their missiles in Europe but under a different guise. And this is what I mean -- they are talking about removing their Tomahawk cruise missiles from Europe and putting them, placing them on ships and converting the Pershing-2 into a shorter-range weapon by removing one of its stages. This is an important technical detail because according to our chief arms negotiator, Viktor Karpov, if we adopted the same logic and sought to preserve our own arms in Europe we could convert the SS-20 medium-range weapon into an intercontinental-range weapon by adding another stage. So the situation would remain as it was only under a different guise. And this is what's happening, what's blocking progress, as far as I understand, at those talks.

[Bogdanov] That's another example.

[Kuznetsov] It's just a ploy, a technical ploy.

[Bogdanov] It's not a technical ploy, it's a political ploy, I'm sorry to say, resting on some technical base if you look inside you will see very, very clear political purpose.

To stay, whatever price you pay, to stay in Europe with nukes. That's the problem, that's the main problem. Now, my difficulty is how to -- you know, I have been in that business for so many years, I heard so many benign words about nuclear disarmament from the west -- my question now to them: Where is your disarmament policy?

[Kuznetsov] An event which has, I think, a direct bearing on the topic of our discussion on "Top Priority" is the visit by Prime Minister, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, to Moscow. What would you say about that, Sergey?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think it's a very important visit. Britain is a nuclear power. It's a major European power, and the Soviet Union has always tried to improve relations with Britain. And of course, I think, it has a direct bearing on the situation between the East and West.

[Kuznetsov] What do you mean?

[Plekhanov] Well, I mean, I mean, you see the medium-range weapons are part of the European military balance and of course the position of Britain vis a vis Soviet-American arms talks is very important. It can be a positive, it can have a positive impact or it can have a negative impact. And this is a great responsibility as far as Britain is concerned.

[Kuznetsov] And I also think that Britain, France and perhaps China cannot remain on the sidelines for ever. At some point they should join in the talks.

[Plekhanov] But we are, we are committed and we are steadily on course toward complete nuclear disarmament and Europe is one place where we can start. And we have a whole range of specific proposals designed to do just that. And when you are dealing with a power, I mean Britain, which has enough nuclear weapons to obliterate everything on this planet -- it has, the arsenal of Britain is quite huge -- then of course, you know, you are interested in discussing with those people problems of nuclear disarmament or arms control, reduction of nuclear weapons.

[Kuznetsov] Like nuclear tests, because Britain was actually involved in that process some time ago.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, yeah. It has not exploded as many as the United States but Britain, of course, has not yet renounced nuclear tests.

[Kuznetsov] But Britain was involved in the trilateral talks on stopping nuclear tests in the late 1970's. Our positions, as far as I remember, were closer than those with the United States.

[Plekhanov] After the negotiations were broken off by the American side, after the Reagan administration came to power. Before that I think there was enough cooperation on all sides and we were very near the agreement by 1980 on complete termination of nuclear tests. And then when the Americans changed their posture the position of Britain for some reason or other was not important.

[Kuznetsov] As time is running out on us I'd like to shoot my final question at you, Prof Bogdanov. It seems to me that it's easier these days to be a pessimist rather than a cautious optimist and it's easier to keep saying that the glass is half empty rather than it's half full. Do you feel any pride, are you proud, or do you feel comfortable that your somber predictions are closer to reality than anyone else's on our panel?

[Bogdanov] I don't feel comfortable at all, but I am just stating the facts. You have very new faces at the White House level, you have some new faces at the ministerial level. But I would like to call you attention to one objective fact, which is that the anti-Soviet inertia, antidisarmament and arms control inertia in the administration is so strong that I am afraid that even powerful new people are not really much able, you know, to block that inertia, or at least to divert it. That's on what ground my pessimism is built.

[Kuznetov] Okay, time will show who is right and who is wrong and I'd like to be on the brighter side of the (?metal).

And on this note, I'm Pavel Kuznetsov signing off. We've come to an end of "Top Priority", a weekly panel discussion from the North American service of Radio Moscow. Goodbye till next time on the same wavelength. Goodbye.

SERIKOV NOTES 4TH ANNIVERSARY OF SDI ANNOUNCEMENT

OW241011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0430 GMT 24 Mar 87

[From the Novosti Newscast; Aleksandr Serikov commentary]

[Text] The fourth anniversary of Reagan's announcement of his Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] was 23 March. Our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello comardes. I have heard on many occasions from Americans who are well disposed towards us that they believe in the advisability of SDI. THey believe in this because of the centuries-old belief that any defense is preferable to no defense at all, that a shield above one's head is a guarantee of survival.

The U.S. President continues to maintain that SDI is merely defensive. The following argument is used to prop up the advisability of SDI: Mankind is tired of living under the threat of Damocles' nuclear sword. SDI is specifically used to neutralize this sword.

It is certainly possible to understand those Americans who believe SDI. They are not the only ones tired of living under the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. They are not the only ones who wish to survive in the difficult contemporary world and pass on a serene and peaceful 21st century to their children and grandchildren. But can this be achieved by way of activating SDI? Reagan's SDI has been called the Star Wars program. Any war is a catastrophe. In Star Wars the use of nuclear arms in space is planned. This means that the catastrophe could become universal. Calculations by scientists and military strategists indicate that what Washington is trying to present as an antimissile shield created for the purpose of defense can also be used as s strike weapon. In other words, under the excuse of ensuring its own safety, the United States is placing life on earth under threat.

We have spoken out, and are continuing to speak out, for strict adherence to the ABM agreement, which provides effective measures for the liquidation of the very threat of which we are all so tired. A breakthrough in the world situation is impossible if the United States persists in the realization of SDI. So, let the fourth anniversary of the announcement by the U.S. President of the Star Wars program remind us once again how timely was our country's call to liquidate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to make every effort to ensure the survival of mankind.

PRAVDA ON CONGRESSIONAL 'WARNINGS' TO WHITE HOUSE

PM021112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Aleksandr Lyutyy: "Warnings From Congress"]

[Text] In recent days a number of unequivocal warnings have been issued to the White House by the U.S. Congress. The crux of them is: Unless the administration moderates its obstructionist fervor with regard to arms control problems, it risks meeting with serious difficulties in the discussion of requests for military appropriations.

The latest such warning was the adoption of two legislative amendments by the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. The first provides for an end to the financing of tests of nuclear charges with a yield of more than 1 kiloton, if the USSR agrees to such a limit and also consents to the carrying out of a corresponding inspection on its territory. The second blocks the allocation of funds for the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of arms systems which go beyond the bounds of the SALT II treaty.

These amendments are nothing new in themselves. Similar proposals were discussed in the House of Representatives last year, but were eventually taken off the agenda after a cunning maneuver by the administration -- President Reagan stated that such acts by congress would be detrimental to the U.S. positions at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik.

The administration has also received a very noticcable, painful blow from the quarter from where it least expected it. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who is well known for his tough, conservative views on defense questions, after a careful study of the content of the ABM Treaty, drew a truly sensational conclusion. He accused the administration of forgery. State Department legal adviser A. Sofaer, who was charged with preparing a justification for the "broad" interpretation of this document, together with his colleagues, as Nunn put it, "absolutely and entirely distorted" a whole series of aspects of the treaty.

There are clear instances of growing opposition on Capitol Hill to the government's irresponsible approach to the most important problem of today. I think the following is already clear: First, after "Irangate," which showed the whole world what deception and hypocrisy Washington can sink to, fewer and fewer people in the Congress are prepared to take all the administration's statements at face value. Second, after Reykjavik, which showed there is a real prospect of achieving accords between the USSR and the United States, congressmen have a growing fear that SDI could bury any chance of arms control. Finally, the USSR's latest bold initiative on medium-range missiles showed the vast majority of members of Congress the real possibility of a breakthrough in the cause of arms reduction.

IZVESTIYA ON DIFFERING WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESS STANDS

PM310931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Blinov dispatch: "Congress Versus the White House" under the rubric "Reports From Abroad"]

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has introduced an amendment to the bill on additional budget expenditure for the current fiscal year, which prohibits the allocation of resources for arms exceeding the limits of the USSR-U.S. SALT-II treaty.

Another amendment made by the committee demands that nuclear weapon tests be restricted to explosions with a yield of no more than 1 kiloton. The bill cuts back on administration requests for the additional allocation of resources for the "Star Wars" project and a chemical weapons production program. The bill will be sent to the House of Representatives.

Similar amendments were introduced by the House of Representatives last year, although, with the help of pressure and political maneuvering, the White House was able to have them reversed. It is expected here that, if they are approved by the House of Representatives again, President Reagan will not hesitate to use his right of veto. At the same time, the fact that Congress has repeated these demands, coupled with the vote by the Appropriations Committee, shows that the White House is unable to gain congressional support for its actions aimed at undermining arms control agreements.

A whole series of congressmen have sharply criticized the attitude taken by the White House. Congressman N. Dicks described the administration's departure from the SALT-II treaty as totally unwarranted. L. Aucoin, another member of the House of Representatives, has spoken in favor of a joint USSR-U.S. nuclear test moratorium and the conclusion of a treaty on a total nuclear test ban.

SENATE HEARINGS EXAMINE ABM TREATY, SDI

LD020940 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting:

Richard Godwin, U.S. undersecretary of defense for acquisitions, appeared before the Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee Wednesday.

In his prepared remarks for the senators he maintained the Pentagon was conducting work under the program for the development of a strategic defense system with space-based elements in strict compliance with the "restrictive" interpretation of the 1972 USSR-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

At the same time he announced that it was planned "to conduct nine major experiments between now and the end of fiscal year 1989" involving SDI components.

General James Abrahamson, director of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" organization, also appeared before the subcommittee. For his part, he assured the senators there were no plans at all to test before the end of the decade kinetic kill weapons developed under the "Star Wars" program. He demanded the administration's request for increased SDI funding in fiscal year 1988 be met -- something to which a growing number of legislators is strongly oppposed.

The subcommittee chairman Senator James Exon (Democrat -- Nebraska) emphasized that the administration was causing a lot of confusion on the question of whether the "star Wars" program complied with the ABM Treaty ratified by the United States Senate in its present, "narrow", interpretation.

In this context observers note the Pentagon is causing confusion on that matter with far-reaching aims. On the one hand, the administration is maneuvering in a bid to dampen the intensity of protests among the legislators, scientists and members of the public who are opposed to the administration's plans to arbitrarily interpret the important international document.

On the other hand, the White House would like to "interpret" the treaty in such a way so as to make it null and, in doing so, to untie its hands for projecting the arms race to outer space.

MOSCOW ANSWERS CHARGES OF FURTHER CHERNOBYL DEATHS

LD012237 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] In the United States, there's been an outrageous anti-Soviet action in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. A certain Igor Gerashenko, who recently arrived from the Soviet Union, appeared at the commission for checking up on compliance with the Helsinki agreements and claimed that 15,000 people have died in Chernobyl and that Soviet authorities are concealing that. The chairman of the commission, Congressman Steny Hoyer, promised to take up the question with Soviet representatives.

The Soviet Union has presented the international atomic agency full information on the causes of the accident and on its aftermath. Thirty-one persons died as a result of it. Dr Robert Gale of the United States who arrived in the Soviet Union to help those who had suffered from radiation confirmed that figure in a recent interview.

USSR-PRC TRANSPORT WORKING GROUP MEETS

LD021348 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing April 2 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov:

A protocol of the second session of the standing working group on transport of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed here today.

The working group's main task is to enhance the efficiency of transport in developing Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations.

In the concluding document of the session, held in a business-like and friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments in developing railway, sea, river and automobile transport in cargo carriage between the Soviet Union and China and outlined guidelines for their further cooperation.

PRC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1986 NOTED

PM311547 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Mar 87 p 3

[TASS report: "Development of the PRC National Economy"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar -- The PRC State Economic Commission and State Statistical Administration have reported that China's national economy on the whole developed stably in 1986. The quality of industrial output improved significantly as a result of improvements in the managerial structure, the introductin of scientific forms of labor organization, and the intensification of monitoring of the fulfillment of plan targets. Some 77 percent of industrial output met the standards.

Significant changes also occurred in the sphere of enhancing labor productivity. Retooling and the introduction of modern equipment and technology made it possible to raise labor productivity at industrial enterprises by 4 percent compared with the previous year.

The newspaper JINGJI CANKAO points out today that definite successes in fulfilling plan targets have been achieved at power generation, metallurgical, and construction projects in a number of provinces, autonomous regions, and cities subordinate to the center, such as Nei Monggol, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Shandong, Hunan, Beijing, and others. At the same time, there are still difficulties in the electronics, automotive, and other sectors of industry.

This year, in addition to increasing the rate of industrial production and improving the structure of management, special attention is being devoted to very strict economies in material and financial means, the newspaper emphasizes.

MURAKHOVSKIY TALKS WITH DPRK'S KIM POK-SIN

LD011140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2212 GMT 31 Mar 87

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] On 31 March there was a meeting between Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industial Committee, and Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, deputy premier of the Adminstrative Council, and chairman of the DPRK Foreign Trade Committee, who was in Moscow in transit. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, a range of issues concerning economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries was discussed.

DPRK PROPOSES TALKS WITH ROK TO EASE TENSION

SK010534 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang has taken another measure to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, nd a broad range of the international community appraises the DPRK's proposal to hold talks with Seoul as such.

Korolov, a commentator of this station, notes the fact that Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, sent a letter to No Sin-yong, South Korean prime minister. Holding talks to discuss many problems in a broad range of fields was proposed in the letter. The alleviation of the strained situation on the Korean peninsula, national rapprochement, and the reunification of Korea depend on whether these many problems are solved.

For many years, the situation on the Korean peninsula has remained explosive due to U.S. maneuvers. Nuclear weapons and means to deliver them are deployed in U.S. military bases in South Korea. Washington and Seoul are artificially creating a strained situation, screaming the threat of southward invasion. This is evidenced by the ongoing "Team Spirit-87" military exercise. Approximately 200,000 soldiers of the United States and South Korea are participating in this exercise. Also, a method for performing a nuclear war is being practiced.

The DPRK's new proposal is the (?contribution) of the socialist countries to security in Asia. For example, Mongolia's proposal to conclude an accord on not exercising power in Asia and the Pacific is also directed at guaranteeing security in Asia. There is a proposal of Vietnam along with Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a peace zone. The Soviet Union has put forward a comprehensive proposal to liberate Asia and the Pacific from nuclear weapons and change this vast region into an area of neighborly relations.

Concrete measures for talks with Seoul were noted in the letter of the premier of the DPRK State Adminstration Council The letter proposed the holding of ministerial-level (?preliminary) talks in Panmunjom on 23 April to prepare for talks between the heads of governments [chongbu suban] of the DPRK and South Korea. According to the view of Pyongyang, this kind of meeting can contribute to removing confrontation and distrust between the North and South and to successfully making progress in dialogue in various areas between them.

Achieving peace and security on the Korean peninsula is becoming an acute task. The maximum efforts of the two sides are demanded to carry this task into practice.

JAPANESE PAPER ON U.S. NUCLEAR ARSENAL IN ROK

LD261821 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo March 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: The Pentagon is planning to use war planes, artillery and other weapons of the South Korean Army for hitting a nuclear strike in the Far East in case of "extraordinary circumstances." This is overtly said in the manual on the organisation and functions of American troops in South Korea which had come at the disposal of the Japanese Weekly ASAHI JANARU. With reference to well-informed military sources the weekly writes that the command of the Seoul Armed Forces together with Pentagon respresentatives is already having regular meetings to work out plans of joint operations in the Korean Peninsula and the Far East with the use of weapons of mass destruction.

In the manual it is said that there have been 150 units of nuclear weapons at the U.S. air base Kunsan 180 kilometres south of Seoul by the beginning of 1985. According to the Japanese press, there are such depots at the American Ulsan and Osan bases, in the area of Pusan and a number of other settlements. The newspaper PEOPLE'S KOREA, issued in Tokyo, reported late last year that a new strategic depot for U.S. nuclear weapons was under construction in the Kenren Mountain in the area of Kojo, south of Seoul codenamed "Project 620." According to the data available, the construction of that depot is directly linked with the planned transfer of American operational-tactical lance missiles to South Korea.

Washington views the south of the Korean Peninsula as a bridgehead "to exert influence on the whole of Asia," ASAHAI JANARU has been told in an interview by a representative of the Seoul Defence Ministry. He stressed that American bases in that area are aimed above all at the Soviet Union.

MONGOLIAN GENERAL VISITS ACADEMY, AIR UNIT

PM021105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 28 March Lieutenant General S. Jadambaa, chief of the Mongolian Armed Forces General Staff and Mongolian first deputy defense minister, who is on an official friendly visit to the USSR, visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Forces. He familiarized himself with the training material base and the organization of the training process. Explanations were provided by Colonel General V.M. Gordiyenko, chief of the academy. The Mongolian guest was accompanied by Lt Gen Ye.A. Yevstigneyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

On 29 March Lt Gen S. Jadambaa visited an air unit at Kubinka. The guest from Mongolia familiarized himself with combat hardware and the life of Soviet airmen. Lt Gen S. Jadambaa was met by Colonel General of Aviation V.Ye. Pankin, chief of the Air Force Main Staff, who provided explanations.

On 30 March Lt Gen S. Jadambaa visited the "Vystrel" Higher Officer Courses. The chief of the Mongolian Armed Forces General Staff familiarized himself with training material base and the organization of the training process. Explanations were provided by Col Gen I.A. Gashkov, chief of the courses. The guest from Mongolia was accompanied by Lt Gen Ye.A. Yevstigneyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

TASS ON PAKISTANI DOWNING OF AFGHAN AIRLINER

LD011621 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul April 1 TASS -- Today's newspapers give details of the crime which was committed by the Pakistani military and as a result of which 40 Afghans, among them two children were killed.

Two Pakistani Air Force fighters which intruded into Afghan air space the day before yesterday forced an AN-26 passenger airliner, which was on a flight from Kabul to Khowst, to change its course and then shot it down.

The piratic act over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) became the most flagrant violation of all norms of international law.

Prior to that, another two passenger planes had been shot down by counter-revolutionaries over Afghan territory. About 100 people had been killed. Other similar attempts had been made as well, with the planes and people being prevented from crashing only by a lucky chance.

In an attempt to disrupt the normal air service inside Afghanistan, to sow panic and fear, terrorists had detonated a powerful bomb in the Kabul airport building in 1985. It is significant that the weapons used by the terrorists in the act were Western-made, U.S.-made ones, in the main, including the notorious Stinger missiles.

On March 30 an AN-26 plane was also shot down by U.S.-made missiles fired from U.S.-made fighter planes over Zimqani District.

The act of air piracy finally exposed Islamabad's assertion that weapons being acquired in the United States "are intended only [for] the defence of Pakistan against a possible aggression from the outside".

One cannot fail to note that terrorist acts and provocations, in which the military of Islamabad are already having a hand overtly, have become frequent precisely now on the eve of a next round of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

It is clear that the tension which keeps on in the region and the further complication of the Afghanistan situation are of benefit to Washington which inspires Pakistan to hostile actions against the DRA.

AFP Cites TASS

BK011517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 1 (AFP) -- The official TASS news agency Wednesday accused Pakistan of committing a "premeditated act of air piracy" and of "brutal violation of all international standards and of Afghan sovereignty." [Passage omitted] In two commentaries, one datelined Moscow, the other Kabul, TASS said Pakistan was acting on behalf of the "undeclared war against Afghanistan by the forces of imperialism led by the United States." It was in those parties' interest, TASS said, "that tension in the region should be maintained."

TASS described "Islamabad's attempt to link the plane with a reconnaissance mission over Afghan territory" as "clumsy."

There was no doubt, TASS said, that "this provocative action by Pakistan, which has triggered fierce indignation and condemnation in Afghanistan, can only complicate the progress of the Geneva Afghan-Pakistani negotiations (under United Nations auspices) and have dangerous consequences that are hard to foresee."

On Wednesday, the Pakistani Foreign Office denied the Afghan accusation and said the Kabul authorities were "trying to give a twist" to the facts. The intruder was a military aircraft, it said.

It noted that Afghan warplanes had recently carried out several cross-border bombing raids on northern Pakistan. Scores of Afghan refugees have reportedly been killed in the attacks.

DRA Denies Pakistani Claims

LD011929 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul April 1 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Afghan Foreign Ministry, replying to a question from a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent, denied claims by Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Junejo that the Afghan passenger plane, Antonov-26, shot down on March 30 by Pakistani Air Force fighters, had violated Pakistan's air space and penetrated 16 kilometres inside it before being attacked by Pakistani aircraft.

SOVIET, AFGHAN TROOPS RETALIATE AFTER BORDER RAID

PM021026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 87 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Okulov report under the rubric "From the Scene of Events": "Provocation on the Border"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, Konduz, April -- In the evening of 8 March Afghan dushmans opened fire with rocket shells on the rayon center of Pyandzh, which is located close to the USSR's border with the DRA on the territory of Soviet Tajikistan. One person died and two were wounded, one of them a child.

Retribution inevitably followed. Afghan army subunits and subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA entered into combat against the gangs. We flew to the border province of Konduz, to the operation to rout the gangs.

Bending over the map, Lieutenant Colonel V. Borovoy outlined the region where the events took place.

"It has been established that the act of terrorism against peaceful Soviet people was committed by a special fire group formed on the direct orders of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, one of the ringleaders of the counterrevolution who has entrenched himself in Pakistan. The terrorist detachment advanced from a zone controlled by the bandits to a locality adjacent to the center of the Afghan border district -- the village of Emam Saheb. Two support groups went ahead -- around 100 dushmans. They were followed by the same number of 'specialists' with rocket shells and a recoilless gun. Last came a covering party -- about 50 men.

"From a distance of approximately 2-3 km from the Soviet border, the bandits managed to carry out two launches of rocket shells and fire eight shots from the recoilless guns. [paragraph continues]

They were immediately subjected to answering fire. The dushmans went away, carrying their dead. As they withdrew from the border region they were fired on by the local Afghan population..."

Let us note that the timing of the provocation was no accident. The festival evening of 8 March was being celebrated in the Soviet border settlement, like everywhere else in the country. The bandits' plan was really vile -- to turn the holiday into a tragedy and demonstrate the vulnerability of the Soviet border. The act of international terrorism was frankly political in nature. Its initiators set the goal of wrecking the process of national reconciliation in the DRA. But that was not all.

During those days the latest stage of the Afghan-Pakistani talks through the UN secretary general's representative was ending in Geneva. The talks were on the problems of a political settlement of the situation in the region, and one of the most acute of them was the question of the time scale for the return home of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA, which is to take place after the ending of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs. Clearly the strike in the Soviet border region was advantageous to those who are seeking to prevent a political settlement of the DRA situation and who, while expatiating on peace on Afghan soil, would like to maintain a constant seat of tension there, on the USSR's southern borders.

It is no secret whose designs these are. They were blurted out, for instance, by Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, in a recent WASHINGTON TIMES interview. Hostile armed formations, he stated (that is, the dushmans), could violate "the USSR's vulnerable southern border."

The shelling of Pyandzh was clearly supposed to back up with fire the prophesy of the "politician" from the U.S. war department.

...The bandits had their answer without delay. The green zone in the north of Konduz province, where the dushmans had gathered to sit it out in their "permanent quarters," was encircled. Soviet and Afghan troops suggested that the peaceful inhabitants leave the gangs' zone of operations so as to avoid losses. Thousands of villagers and their families left the ring through filtration points. Some dushmans tried to escape retribution by mingling with the crowd. A few bandits were caught trying to slip out clad in chadors.

Then, with the sanction of the DRA Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation, annihilating fire was opened on the bases of the bandits who had broken the truce.

A few days later Western radio stations filled the air with reports that Soviet troops are supposedly suffering enormous losses in fierce fighting north of Konduz city. Unthinkable figures were cited, which were supposed to testify to the dushmans' invulnerability.

But the reverse was actually true. The bandits' losses are numbered in many dozens of dead. Hundreds of dushmans surrendered to the Afghan authorities. Gangs were routed. Only insignificant remnants of the armed groups which had regarded the green zone north of Konduz as their stronghold managed to slip out of the ring. The epicenter of the operation shifted to the "green" area [zelenka] northwest of the provincial center. Here the gangs of (Klych), (Ortabulaki), (Chugai), and (Mirzy Nasri), well known for their bloody deeds, have settled.

Soviet subunits are blocking the exits from the "green." Afghan infantry units have set about purging the villages of dushmans. [passage omitted]

U.S. ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING AFGHAN RECONCILIATION

LD020542 Mosow TASS in English 0522 GMT 2 Apr 87

["Reconciliation in Afghanistan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Kabul stretched an olive branch to all Afghans who took up arms due to some reasons or other. Speaking on the "News" programme of Soviet central television, political analyst Farid Seyful-Mulyukov said that the well-thought-out and constructive programme for settling the burning Afghan question provided for a ceasefire, an end to outside interference, national reconciliation and a political settlement of the Afghanistan question, as a result of which the Soviet troops will return home.

"This sound policy," he went on to say, "is backed by specific moves: over 5,000 political prisoners were released from jails." More than 400 armed groups returned to peaceful life, with some chieftains of former dushman gangs forming organs of people's power. Many dozen thousand Afghan refugees are heading for home. They are welcomed at home as close relatives and given jobs, housing and material assistance.

"However those who had unleashed the undeclared war in Afghanistan and are ready to wage it 'up to the last Afghan', according to cynical expression of some American politicians," noted F. Seyful-Mulyukov, "see in national reconciliation and a political settlement a serious interference with U.S. neo-globalist designs in the region." It is not accidental that Washington spends for expanding bloodshed in Afghanistan nearly 80 per cent of all funds appropriated by congress for the CIA's shady operations abroad.

Definite results have been achieved at the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations which have been put off temporarily. But at the decisive time for national reconciliation and a political settlement of the Afghan question, the United States and its partners put a spoke in the wheel and step up armed interference in the affairs of the much-suffering republic which wants to be free, peaceful and neutral.

Bombs and Stingers against unarmed people are true deeds of those who vociferate about protection of freedom and democracy. "They start with hyprocrisy and end with bloodshed," pointed out the Soviet analyst in conclusion.

AFGHAN REFUGEES PREVENTED FROM RETURNING HOME

PM011255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Afghan Reportage" by D. Meschaninov from "Qandahar-Kabul:" "Who Is Thwarting the Reconciliation?"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Pakistani and Iranian authorities are stubbornly determined not to response to the appeals of the DRA Government to create the necessary conditions for the voluntary return home of Afghans who found themselves abroad by the whim of fate. The approaches to border posts are blocked by police details and dushman detachments. Attempts are made to stop the refugees with false propaganda, bribes, threats, and violence. Some temporary residents of the "(Spinbuldak)" camp with whom I met and talked that day told me about all this.

(Zabidulla Sorvar):

Many refugee camps in Pakistan are surrounded by regular troops, police units, and armed dushman detachments. There is a curfew in these camps -- from 1800 to 0500 hours -- and there is surveillance of people. So it is difficult to leave the camp. It is even more difficult to cross the border, particularly if you have a family. All the approaches to the border posts are sealed off. Many are forced to resort to the help of smugglers in order to return home.

(Akhmad Said):

I have heard many people say that Gulbuddin Hekmatyar recently summoned all the leaders of armed detachments from the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" to Peshawar. Presenting each of them with 200 dollars, he promised that they would receive more if they prevented Afghans from returning home. They are happy to try in exchange for money, greeting their compatriots who have decided to return home with a barrage of bullets and bayonets. This is what happened in the region of the city of Mandi Hisar, where dushman patrols fired on innocent people -- six were killed and the rest were forced to turn back.

(Shakh Mamad):

However complicated and dangerous it is, people are now returning home or want to do so. Such people make up the overwhelming majority. Consequently the tactics of the dushman leaders are changing. On the one hand they are still relying on terror and repression (in many camps it has been announced that those wishing to return home will be fined 15,000 Pakistani rupees and given a 6-month prison sentence), while on the other refugees who do not return are promised the earth: money, food, and normal living conditions.

These "carrot and stick" tactics were also discussed in conversation with (Khasan Shark), leader of the administration for work with refugees under the DRA Council of Ministers, with whom I had a meeting before I left for Qandahar.

"These are forced tactics," (Khasan Shark) said. "Afghans in Pakistan live in terrible poverty, which, incidentally, has been admitted by the UN journal REFUGEES. They are deprived of the most elementary human rights. Infant mortality is extremely high there. For many years counterrevolutionary leaders have shamelessly appropriated resources channeled through various international organizations for the purpose of supporting children living outside their own country. For many years they have paid absolutely no attention to the plight of their compatriots, and now they are promising all kinds of benefits if the refugees do not return home."

"The refugees," (Khasan Shark) continued, "who are returning to Afghanistan in spite of all the obstacles require urgent materials assistance. And the DRA Government is giving this assistance. But it must be frankly said that it will be difficult to manage with our state resources alone. Help and support is needed from all Afghans. Account no. 50,000 has been opened at one of Kabul's banks. Millions of Afghanis have been transferred to this account in just a few weeks. Peasants and workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, large and small entrepreneurs, and entire labor collectives are contributing to the national reconciliation and refugee aid fund."

GERASIMOV ON LEVEL OF TALKS WITH JEWISH LEADER

TA311007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Gennadiy Gerasimov, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, has for the first time confirmed that a delegation of Jewish leaders led by Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, held talks in Moscow. However, in a talk with our correspondent Gid'on Remez, Gerasimov abstained from giving any additional details, saying that Bronfman's interlocutors had not been Soviet Foreign Ministry officials. Replying to a question as to which spokesman would be authorized to supply information about the talks, Gerasimov said there is no such spokesman and that he himself would soon try to obtain the information.

Last night, several members of the Jewish delegation reported the Soviet Union is prepared to release all refuseniks and their families.

GERASIMOV DENIES REPORTS OF PERES' VISIT

TA020910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry denied reports that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres will soon be invited to visit Moscow, or that an agreement has been reached on flights to Israel either directly from the Soviet Union or via Romania. Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that a Soviet consular delegation may indeed come to Israel soon, but there should be no talk about a reciprocal visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow. He also denied any connection between the consular delegation and the establishment of dipolomatic relations with Israel.

Spokesman Gerasimov added that no commitments whatsoever on emigration were made to the Jewish leaders who visited Moscow. At the same time, he emphasized that a promise was given that the requests for exit permits will be reexamined with a favorable approach, and said the number of such permits given to Jews has grown over the last few months. The Soviet spokesman said that no pledge was made to allow a specific number of Jews to leave.

KUNA CITES SOVIET SOURCE ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

LD011652 Kuwait KUNA in English 1614 GMT 1 Apr 87

[By Khalid al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, April 1 (KUNA) -- A high-level Soviet official source re-affirmed here Wednesday that the Soviet Union will not resume relations with Israel as long as the reasons which led to their severance remain valid, following the Israeli attack on Arabs in 1967.

The Soviet source, an official at the Foreign Ministry who preferred to be anonymous, told KUNA that what is rumoured on the presence of an "improvement" in Israeli-Soviet relations is "unfounded and aims at poisoning Arab-Soviet relations."

He was referring to a Radio Israel broadcast on a visit by a consular delegation to Tel Aviv. The broadcast added that this visit is the first diplomatic initiative by the Soviet Union in 20 years.

He affirmed that Moscow studies sending a consular delegation to Tel Aviv to discuss "pure consular issues dealing with Soviet properties in Israel."

Radio Israel had quoted Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, earlier today, as saying that "another improvement" will occur in Soviet-Israel relations.

The Soviet official re-affirmed that the issue of resuming relations between Israel and the Soviet Union will not "be discussed, in any form, during the Soviet consular delegation's visit to Israel," which has not been scheduled yet.

The source said that the issue of Soviet-Israeli contacts "is not a secret since Arab Governments were informed on Soviet intentions in this respect."

Soviet-Israeli consular talks which took place in the Finnich capital last year had collapsed as soon as they began as a result of the great contradiction in both countries' stances.

The Israeli delegation insisted on discussing the restoration of relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv and the immigration of Soviet Jews. The Soviet side adhered to the announced framework of the meeting which was scheduled to be devoted to Soviet frozen properties in Israel, in addition to granting consular services to Soviet citizens residing in the Zionist entity.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JORDAN

LD010818 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vladimir Orlov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow from Amman on March 31. It was staying in Jordan on an official visit at the invitation of that country's parliament. On the delegation were deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Grigoriy Yeremey, Sergey Losov and Abdusattor Sharipov.

At the airport the delegation was met by Arnold Ryuytel, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

ALGERIAN INTERIOR MINISTER CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

LD312336 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau and Minister of the interior and localities, today started the second day of his official visit to the USSR by visiting Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where he laid two wreaths. He then visited the Kremlin accompanied by the Algerian ambassador to Moscow and Soviet officials. Brother Yala is due to meet with his Soviet counterpart, Aleksandr Vlasov, to review ways of bolstering the friendly and cooperative relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA URGES OPEN TRIAL OF BAHRAIN DETAINEES

PM311347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

["Own information" report: "Preventing Reprisals"]

[Text] Reports from Bahrain indicate the resumption, within the next few days, of the closed trial, which began late last year, of 18 democratic opposition figures charged with belonging to the National Liberation Front.

The committee for the defense of human rights in Bahrain and other democratic organizations in the country have appealed to the world public to demand that the torturing of prisoners stop, that open court proceedings be ensured, and that impartial international observers be allowed to attend the court sessions.

IZVESTIYA CITES AL-QADHDHAFI CALL FOR END TO GULF WAR

PM010959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End the Conflict"]

[Text] Beirut, 26 Mar -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has called for the earliest possible end to the Iran-Iraq war.

In an interview with the weekly AL-HURRIYAH, he stressed that the continuation of the conflict in the Persian Gulf is only playing into the hands of the United States and Israel and is at variance with the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

MOSCOW PUBLIC MEETING ON LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY

LD272333 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- The Soviet people are siding with the Libyan people in their struggle against the aggressive imperialist forces, for independent development.

That was noted in Moscow today at a meeting of representatives of the Moscow public, devoted to the remarkable date in the history of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah -- the 17th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops. Speakers said that the USSR supported Libya's anti-imperialist course in the international scene.

Member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah A.M. Magrawi attended the meeting.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES IRAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD011433 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to the president of Iran, in which it conveyed congratulations and best of wishes on the occasion of the national holiday -- Revolution Day. In his reply telegram, the president of Iran expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The Soviet Government sent a telegram to the prime minister of Iran on the same occasion. In his reply telegram he thanked for the congratulations and wished happiness to the Soviet people.

TRUD REPORTS SOVIET METAL WORKERS' VISIT TO EGYPT

PM011009 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Mar 87 p 3

[Z. Nalbandyan report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Cairo, 25 Mar -- March 25 saw the conclusion of the visit to Egypt by a delegation of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union Central Committee.

The Soviet guests visited metallurgical plants in Cairo, Alexandria, Nag 'Hammadi, and Isma'iliya, exchanged work experience with Egyptian metallurgists, and were acquainted with the activity of trade union organizations at enterprises and with the life of working people. The members of the delegation talked to workers and trade union activists about the restructuring in progress in our country and the decisions taken by the 18th Trade Union Congress.

The delegation was received by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, president of the Egyptian Federation of Labor. "The visit by the Soviet trade union delegation is an important event in our life," Sa'id Jum'ah, president of the Egyptian Trade Union of Metallurgical, Electrical, and Machine Building Industrial Workers, told our TRUD correspondent. "The Soviet Union gave Egypt invaluable help in the formation of its metallurgical industry and we remember this with great warmth and gratitude. Egyptian metallurgists strive to expand and deepen ties with their Soviet colleagues. The meetings and conversations held in Egypt have been very useful. They have allowed us to get to know one another better, exchange experience in trade union work, and outline ways to further strengthen contacts and develop cooperation."

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF TALYZIN MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

Talyzin, Dos Santos Speeches

PM311240 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Soviet Delegation's Trip to South Yemen and Mozambique"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Maputo, 30 Mar -- On 29 March the Soviet party and state delegation arrived in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique to take part in celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique.

At Mavalane international airport the delegation was met by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the republic's People's Assembly, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was N.K. Dybenko, USSR ambassador to Mozambique.

At the airport N.V. Talyzin made a statement emphasizing the important role of the treaty between the USSR and Mozambique in the cause of the development of all-around Soviet-Mozambique cooperation. The Soviet Union, he noted, is fully determined to continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the people's Mozambique, actively develop cooperation with it in all areas, and collaborate in the common struggle of all peace-loving peoples to eliminate the threat of nuclear war on the planet. The leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the Mozambique people and their leaders fraternal greetings and best wishes from the Soviet people, the Soviet leadership, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally.

On the same day Marcelino dos Santos gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet party and state delegation.

The 10th anniversary of the treaty is being commemorated in a noteworthy year in our peoples' history, he stated, speaking at the dinner. On 25 June we will be clelebrating Frelimo's 25th anniversary, and on 7 November the 70th anniversary of Great October. Our countries' leadership has adopted the just decision to make the present celebrations a new milestone along the path of strengthening Soviet-Mozambique friendship. Trade union, youth, women's, and other public organizations in the USSR and Mozambique are currently holding meetings, soirees, and rallies to mark the noteworthy date. High-level party and state delegations which have arrived in Maputo and Moscow are taking part in the celebrations. All this indicates that our peoples attach great significance to the results achieved in the past 10 years in the development of Soviet-Mozambique cooperation and collaboration in the struggle for the ideals of socialism, freedom, and peace.

The Mozambique people are resisting the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, colonialism, and racism, which bring poverty and ruin in their wake. That is why, for us, the struggle for peace is a vital necessity. We will continue this struggle until lasting peace is established in southern Africa -- an essential condition for strengthening independence and progress for the region's states. The path to this goal lies through the decolonization of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa -- the main destabilizing factor in Southern Africa. Mozambique supports all the world community's initiatives aimed at isolating the racist Pretoria regime and eradicating apartheid.

We welcome the USSR's firm position on this question and express satisfaction with the assistance it grants to Mozambique and the other countries of southern Africa in the diplomatic and economic areas and in strengthening their defense capability.

Knowing well what war is, the Mozambicans consider themselves an integral part of the universal movement for peace and security throughout the world, M. dos Santos said. The elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the transformation of the oceans and outer space into zones of peace, the proclamation of the Indian Ocean and other parts of the globe as free from nuclear weapons -- that is the goal of this struggle for peace. We welcome the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the question of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

In a reply speech the head of the Soviet delegation noted that relations between the two peoples were born in the years of the Mozambiqve patriots' heroic struggle against the colonial yoke. From the first the USSR resolutely supported this just struggle. From the first day of its existence the Land of the Soviets, whose 70th anniversary we will be marking in November of this year, has invariably advocated the peoples' right to free and independent development and the planet's liberation from colonialism and racism.

Since the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique our cooperation has expanded, covering such areas as the economy, education, science, and culture. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation not only absorbed and generalized the accumulated experience of our ties, but also set tasks for the future. Today we can say confidently that in the last 10 years the treaty's principles have confirmed their viability. These principles -- respect for sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equal cooperation, collaboration in the struggle for peace, international security, and disarmament and against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism -- were and are a firm basis for our relations and for their further development. But now, it seems to us, this development should proceed not so much in breadth as in depth, with the emphasis not on quantitative, but on qualitative indicators and on increasing the effectiveness of efforts made and the return on them.

The present international situation, through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, first and foremost the U.S. Administration, is extremely acute and fraught with the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This requires energetic actions by all the planet's peace-loving forces. The very idea of the struggle for peace must not be approached from the standpoints of the new way of thinking. Not for nothing is the call for the creation of a nuclear-free, nonviolent world becoming the slogan in this struggle. We note with satisfaction that in the struggle to establish peace on the planet, the USSR and Mozambique march shoulder to shoulder and that Soviet peace initiatives find full understanding and support in Mozambique.

The continuing explosive situation in southern Africa also requires close collaboration between the USSR and Mozambique. The resolution of the region's problems is impossible without collective efforts with the aim of rebuffing the aggressive intrigues of the racist Pretoria regime against neighboring countries, without granting independence to Namibia on the basis of the relevant UN decisions, and, lastly, without eliminating the ignominious apartheid system in South Africa. In these matters we speak from common standpoints, which are open and honest and based on the will of the entire international community.

In the course of the forthcoming talks with Mozambique leaders, the head of the delegation noted, we will have an opportunity to discuss in detail and in a comradely fashion these and other questions of mutual interest. Thus we will mark the 10th anniversary of the treaty not only with jubilee celebrations, but also with concrete practical work aimed at improving the machinery of our ties.

Addresses Port Rally

LD312327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Maputo, the Soviet party-state delegation headed by Comrade Talyzin has visited the port at the Mozambican capital. The delegation took part in a ceremony for handing over a consignment of Soviet cargo which had been donated to the Mozambican people. Speaking at a Soviet-Mozambican friendship rally at the port, the head of the delegation conveyed wishes for great successes in building a new society on behalf of the people of the USSR, Soviet communists, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

On the same day, a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique for 1987-88 was signed in Maputo.

Received by Chissano

LD012230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive session has been held in Maputo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. Speeches were made by Marcellino dos Santos, member of the politburo of the Frelimo party central committee and chairman of the People's Assembly of Mozambique, and also by Comrade Talyzin, head of the Soviet party and state delegation.

On the same day the delegation was received by Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of Mozambique, who was handed a personal message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. During the conversation the sides exchanged views on the world situation, and discussed ways of further raising the effectiveness of Soviet-Mozambique ties. Special attention was paid to the situation in southern Africa.

Today the Soviet delegation left for home. At the airport Comrade Talyzin made a statement in which he expressed gratitude to the leadership and working people of Mozambique for the warm welcome.

Airport Departure

LD011044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Maputo, 1 Apr (TASS) -- The Soviet party-state delegation led by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, left Maputo today for home.

It took part in festivites on the 10th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. At the capital's airport the delegation was seen off by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly of Mozambique, and other officials.

Mozambican Coverage

For Mozambican coverage of the visit of Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the People's Republic of Mozambique, see the Southern African section of the 1 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE OF FRELIMO DELEGATION MOSCOW VISIT

Sign Agreement

LD301520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar (TASS) -- A plan for party links between the CPSU and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] for 1987- was signed today in the Kremlin.

It was signed by Anatoliy Dobrynin, a CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Jorge Rebelo, a Frelimo Central Committee secretary and head of the party and state delegation from Mozambique which has come to Moscow to take part in the events to mark the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique.

Present at the signing were Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; responsible workers from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; members of the Mozambican party and state delegation; and members of the staff of the Mozambican delegation in Moscow.

Hold Talks With Dobrynin

LD302246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 30 Mar 87

["Addendum to the Report 'Plan for Party ties Signed'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin had talks with Jorge Rebelo. The important significance was noted of the treaty for developing all-round Soviet-Mozambique ties and the mutual desire was confirmed for the further strengthening of friendly cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique, the CPSU and the Frelimo party.

An exchange of opinions on pressing international problems took place. J. Rebelo expressed a high opinion of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and expressed gratitude for the aid and support which the USSR gives the Mozambique People's Republic.

On the Soviet side, solidarity was expressed with the Mozambique people, who under the leadership of the Frelimo party bravely defend its territorial wholeness, sovereignty and the independence of its country, its right to go along its chosen path.

Participants of the talks stated the undeviating solidarity of the CPSU and the Frelimo party with the just liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Taking part in the talks was Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Demichev Attends Lunch

LD301640 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- Celebrating the tenth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, "we are gratified to point out that its lofty principles have stood the test of time."

"Every line of the historic document reflected the unshakeable will of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Frelimo party, of the Soviet and Mozambican peoples to go shoulder to shoulder together in peaceful creative labour and in the fight against the forces of imperialism, racism and neocolonialism, for peace and international security," stated Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He spoke today at a luncheon in honour of a party-and-state delegation of Mozambique who arrived in the Soviet Capital to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

"The forces of reaction, which do not like your independent political course, seek to interfere with the development of people's Mozambique," he said.

"The South African regime does not cease its aggressive actions against Mozambique and other neighbouring countries. It also steps up sanguinary reprisals inside the country against those who no longer can put up with its racist policy which is an affront to human dignity."

Speaking of the international situation, Demichev pointed out that a nuclear-free and non-violent world, which can be "the only firm guarnatee of the preservation of human civilization and of the very life on earth," cannot be created without a new thinking in the present-day interdependent world.

"The Soviet Union has proved its goodwill through practical deeds," said Demichev. "The essence of Washington's policy of so-called neoglobalism is in counting on force and blackmail, on interference in the internal affairs of other countries, on state-sponsored terrorism, and on support for anti-popular reactionary forces."

"The Soviet Union," Demichev stated in conclusion, "will not retreat from its peaceful course.

"At the same time it is now necessary for all the peoples of the world to intensify their efforts still further to prevent a dangerous slipping down to a precipice."

A reply speech was delivered by Jorge Rebelo, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party.

The special warmth and hospitality accorded to us in Moscow, he said, is clear evidence of the cordial relations of friendship and combative solidarity between us. This warmth is a fruit of the honest and open development of fraternal ties between the parties, peoples and governments of our countries. These relations and the unity of our goals, which grew stronger in the years of struggle for the liberation of Mozambique, were subsequently put to the service of our independence and became the cornerstone of the expansion of scientific, technological, trade and cultural cooperation.

Jorge Rebelo noted that relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union kept growing in diverse fields. The USSR was helping Mozambique to develop agriculture, industry and power engineering, to train personnel, to mine minerals, and also in trade, health care, education and other fields.

We are living in the south of Africa under conditions of continuous aggression on the part of the apartheid regime, which perpetrates acts of aggression against countries in the region to impose its dominance. The visitor noted that an undeclared war was being waged against Mozambique by the proxy of armed bandits, a component of the South African Army. That war has already claimed thousands of innocent victims.

Mozambique is following with close attention the process of renovation in the Soviet Union, the Mozambican spokesman said. We welcome this process. It is intended under the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the building of socialist society. The guest expressed the confidence that this process would also contribute towards broader cooperation between the two countries.

The leader of the party and state delegation of Mozambique spoke highly of the Soviet peace initiatives. The USSR, he noted, is playing a most important role in the struggle for peace and international security.

KAMENTSEV RECEIVES ANGOLAN COOPERATION OFFICIAL

PM301041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation held"]

[Text] On 26 March V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Mambo Cafe, Angolan minister of state for social and economic affairs, who is in the USSR in connection with the holding of the fifth session of the Soviet-Angolan Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and Trade.

A. Henriques da Silva, Angolan minister of planning, and J. Cesar Augusto, Angolan ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

IZVESTIYA ON VOSKANYAN L. AMERICA MEETINGS

Meets Colombian Senators

PM011035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Colombia's Soil"]

[Text] Bogota, 28 Mar -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is paying an official visit here, has met with the leadership of the Colombian Senate Foreign Affairs Commission. Commission Chairman M. Escobar Mendes welcomed the Soviet delegation members and pointed out that the USSR parliamentarians' visit will undoubtedly serve to strengthen bilateral relations between the countries. In Colombia, he stated, we have great respect for the Soviet people and know about the USSR's efforts to maintain world peace and achieve nuclear disarmament. We support and approve the Soviet Union's policy.

The head of the Soviet parliamentarians' delegation emphasized that the meetings between the Colombian and Soviet parliamentarians have become a good tradition. This demonstrates the development and consolidation of our bilateral relations for our peoples' benefit. This is particularly important in our tense and complex time. The question to be solved now is whether mankind will continue to exist or whether we shall all die in the conflagration of a nuclear catastrophe. We in the Soviet Union are convinced that by joint efforts, the people, parliamentarians, and governments of all countries will be able to avert the danger of mankind's extinction. The current main issue is to take a rational approach and to show understanding of the threat posed by the further fueling of the arms race. The USSR is doing much to achieve lasting world peace. It is extremely important today to act quickly to create a nuclear-free world. This is the task for all people.

The meeting with the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission leadership was followed by a news conference given by the members of the Soviet delegation.

Today the Supreme Soviet delegation left on a tour of the country.

Meets Leaders in Peru

PM011444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Creating a Climate of Trust"]

[Text] Lima, 30 Mar -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Peruvian Congress. The Soviet parliamentarians were met at the Peruvian capital's international airport by members of the leadership of the Peruvian Congress, representatives of the ruling Peruvian Aprista Party and the Foreign Ministry, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was A.I. Filatov, USSR ambassador to Peru.

During a news conference at the airport, the head of the Soviet delegation warmly thanked the Congress of Peru and its leadership for the invitation and conveyed greetings to the Peruvian people, wishing them happiness and prosperity. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union, he noted, is interested in strengthening contacts and continuing the established practice of the exchange of parliamentary delegations, which helps improve mutual understanding between our countries and peoples and promotes the further development of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Peru.

We are living in worrying times, G.M. Voskanyan continued. Militarist and reactionary forces, spurring on the arms race, seek to undermine the foundations of international stability and threaten "Star Wars." In the existing conditions, when mankind faces a dilemma: curb militarist aspirations or perish in nuclear war, the Soviet Union, consistently and selflessly struggling to ensure universal peace, has recently undertaken a series of new, concrete steps to improve the international situation. We will continue to do everything possible to create a climate of trust in international relations and save peace on earth, and we are prepared to cooperate in this noble cause, he stressed.

The USSR and Peru, the head of the Soviet delegation noted, are united by a desire for peace. Our countries' basic interests are also met by the further development of fair, mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. We are confident the traditionally friendly and multifaceted Soviet-Peruvian relations will continue to develop for the sake of our peoples, in the name of peace and progress.

On the same day the members of the Soviet delegation had an introductory tour of Lima.

Further Reportage

For Latin American coverage of Voskanyan's tour of Latin America, see the 31 March Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MOSCOW ON FORMATION OF CHILEAN ARMED FORCES GROUP

PY010252 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] It has been announced in Santiago that the Constitutionalist and Democratic Armed Forces has been created. This group is made up mostly of military men and its purpose is, quote, to ensure that the country never again experiences the tragedy it is experiencing now, unquote. This was reported to FORTIN MAPOCHO by generals, admirals, colonels, captains, officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of Armed Forces and Carabineros. They also said this organization in the next few days will make known the names of its members, its declaration of principles, and its statutes.

They also said the goal of the group is to tackle the historical task of analyzing the role the Armed Forces will play under a civilized regime. We must make sure our country never again experiences this tragedy; namely, being militarily occupied and maintained in a state of war against unarmed civilians, whom we have sworn to defend.

They also said that soon an international office of the organization of military men for democracy, integration, and liberation of Latin America and the Caribbean will be installed in Santiago. It will be headed by a Latin American general.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE PLENUM 25 MAR

LD311108 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1615 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] A principled and frank exchange of views on the need to deepen restructuring and improve the work with cadres which took place at the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was continued on 25 March during a conversation in which members and candidate members of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, first secretaries of party obkoms, and Central Committee department heads took part.

In the course of the conversation everything new that has appeared in the methods of party supervision and management following the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum was analyzed.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, turned the attention of those present to certain questions of improving the style of work by party committees and strengthening people's ideological, political, and internationalist upbringing. He dwelled at length on the specific tasks of eliminating the shortfall which has built up since the beginning of the year in industrial production, construction, and in transporting goods.

He stressed that first of all the obkom first secretaries, members of the bureaus and party committees, central committee departments, and primarily the department of organizational party work should learn the strictest lessons from what has happened in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Lvov Obkoms.

In order not to allow such, one could say, extraordinary things to happen again, every party obkom should analyze the state of the bureau and have a frank talk with every bureau memeber on the style and methods of work and (?certain aspects) of their behaviour. It is important to create and preserve an atmosphere of genuine instead of ostentatious collegiality, frankness and principled attitude everywhere and at all times. Similar work must be carried out in the bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms. Where the need arises measures must be taken with a view to making the situation healthy. Attention was turned to the importance of instilling in every party worker such qualities as an attentive attitude to people, modesty, accessibility, and the ability to foresee the political consequences of the decisions being adopted.

Raising the role of party committee members and especially of bureau members is extremely important. This is not an honorary post, but a very important party duty and job. The bureau must be an executive organ of the corresponding oblast, town, or raykom. The party apparatus is called on to implement the decisions of the elective organizations and not to raise itself above them or to shout commands at them.

The first secretaries should more often confer with members of the elected bodies and organize things in such a way as to enable them to take an active part in the work of party committees. This should be done at all levels, beginning with the party raykom right up to the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. It is necessary to raise the role and improve the practice of holding plenums of party committees and to more effectively use them to control things from below.

Dwelling on the questions of ideological-educational work, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy noted that the subversive centers abroad have of late (?stepped up) their ideological diversions against socialism primarily around the questions connected with nationality relations and religion, atttempting to exploit any shortcoming and omissions in the internationalist and patriotic education of the population, especially of young people. This makes it incumbent upon party committees to take a principled stance where attempts are made to put forward a biased and non-class view of past events and the role of certain historical individuals as well as the merits of one's own nation.

It is necessary to come out more resolutely against the manifestations of national narrowness, to strengthen the friendship of representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups who live in the republic, to instill in them a respectful attitude to their national feeelings, and to take into consideration more fully the objective process of the internationalization, interaction, and the mutual enrichment of cultures. The internationalist upbringing of people must always be in the focus of the party committee's attention.

We cannot display manganimity in the questions of atheistic work. Party organizations do not always know the real situation, they do not make adequate use of individual attitudes and their work with believers is insufficient. National and religious feelings need a special attitude -- sensitivity and tact. At the same time it is necessary to stop any attempts to use them for antisocial purposes.

It was noted in the course of the conversation that the elimination of the shortfall in fulfilling the national economic plan which has occured in the first quarter this year is a task of special importance. The acceleration envisages first of all raising the economic growth rate. Last year such an acceleration was ensured throughout the republic; the rate of labor productivity and production growth exeeded that planned. Whereas this year, as was already noted at the Central Committee plenum, the state of things in the economy greatly concerns the Politburo and government of the republic. The republic's industrial production has fallen behind by approximatly eight-tenths of a working day, and in certain branches the debt is considerably larger.

An unsatisfactory situation has come about within machine building, light industry, and also in Nikolayev, Rovno, Volynian, Voroshilovgrad and Cherkassy oblasts. The saturation of the market with goods is proceeding slowly. Things are not satisfactory in capital buildings either. In Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, Nikolayev, and Trans-Carpathian Oblasts not a single residential house on account for the first quarter has been handed over for use. The building of schools in Sumy and Zaporozhye oblasts and of pre-school establishments in Lvov, Khmelnitskiy and Crimean Oblasts and in the city of Kiev, has fallen seriously behind; the same with hospitals in Lvov and Kharkov Oblasts, and with profession-technical schools in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts. The party obkoms must make a sharp turn toward the tasks of the construction program. The time has come to do away with the warm-up.

This year nearly 200 especially important projects will have to be commissioned, including 56 within the machine-building complex. Constant control will have to be established over their construction.

National economic affairs are getting more difficult because of the unsatisfactory work of railway transport. The main, if not the only way to eliminate the shortfall in transportation is to improve the use of wagons and locomotives. These tasks should be regarded by party obkoms as ones that should be tackled first of all.

The conclusion in unambiguious. The demands on leaders of the economy should be strengthened; party organizations and labor collectives should be [word indistinct]. Forces must be correctly deployed to prepare for the Leninist subbotnik and to ensure the highest possible daily production output.

The attention of first secretaries was focused also on completing preparations for spring sowing and the specific measures with regard to solving the task, set out at the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, to ensure that the planned harvest of grain is obtained this year to guarantee the fulfillment of the grain delivery plan to state granaries and to ensure animal-breeding plans are fufilled.

To increase the gross grain harvest it is necessary to orientate all organizational and political work, to imbue specialists with purposefulness, and utilize all resources. Tasks should be tackled differently dependent on conditions prevailing in each zone.

The first secretaries of a number of party obkoms then shared their experience of organizational and political work in conditions of restructuring. The main thought which has pierced all the speeches was that the party committee should make a sharp turn toward people, to the living cause. Thus, Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, spoke about how his obkom is striving to give party workers the opportunity to play a greater role in primary party organizations and work collectives. There has been a reduction in the number of meetings and conferences and in the amount of information required from local organizations. In work with cadres, the rule has become a profound study of the publicity accompanying nominations and systematic reports by leaders to the collectives.

To raise the responsibility of cadres, use is being made of obkom bureau approved biographies of leading workers based on assessments made by primary party organizations and labor collectives. Wider use is being made of democratic methods of work with cadres in other fields also.

In Cherkassy Oblast, reported Lutak, first secretary of the obkom, there is obligatory consultation with the primary party organization and the collective before a given worker is nominated to determine whether he is capable of holding the office to which he is recommended. Before electing a number of heads of the rayispolkoms, an announcement regarding the candidates for these posts was published in the local press. Here too, they are striving to ensure that party workers spend more time with people than in offices.

Girenko, first secretary of the Kherson Obkom, spoke about the work of party organizations in developing criticism and self-criticism. There, an obkom plenum was held to decide on the bureau [word indistinct]. Quite a number of critical remarks were addressed at the obkom secretaries, including the first secretary. It is envisaged that everyone who was criticized will report to the plenum on how to eliminate shortcomings. The executive committee of the oblast soviet of people's deputies insisted at the session that the arguments contained in their reports should receive prior publication in the press.

If there are no longer any people left who are immune to criticism or to control from below, then there will be no repetition of what happened in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Lvov Obkoms.

In Poltava Oblast, Morgun, first secretary of the obkom, noted good results have also been achieved by principled dialogues between obkoms bureau members, secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms and various categories of cadres, as well as seminars on practical matters.

Comrade Palazhchenko said that after his appointment as first secretary of the Chernigov Obkom, in striving to improve the state of affairs in the oblast as quickly as possible, he allowed a number of mistakes to occur. We [word indistinct] corrected them; we corrected them in spite of the pain, justly. Now, efforts are aimed at enabling every party worker to teach people so everyone can have a specific task, however small. The oblast is counting on replenishing cadres with fresh young forces. Leading workers at oblast and rayon level visited every family of [word indistinct], found out people's needs and concerns -- especially those of veterans of war and labor -- and rendered concrete assistance where necessary.

Important questions abut the socioeconomic development of the oblasts were raised by first secretaries of Odessa, Korovograd, and Nikolayev Obkoms: Comrades Nochevkin, Samilyk, and Sharayev. Particular mention was made of the fact that the machine-building enterprises are not working well. The main obstacle here is the lack of coordination between plans and material-technical provision and disruptions in supplies according to cooperative agreements, which is primarily the fault of the machine-building ministries. To reinforce the influence of individual enterprises, a council of directors and an information and propaganda center were set up in Odessa and the work of the council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress under the obkom was stepped up. Specific proposals were made as to how to intensify the struggle and improve the legislation in matters of putting an end to evils like the home distillation of alcohol.

Certain matters connected with the transfer to full financial autonomy and self-financing, to a [word indistinct] system in the agrarian sector were also discussed. The need to strengthen economic (?incentives) was noted. A great deal of attention was devoted during the discussions to raising the role of the soviets in the development of the social sphere, and the construction of housing in particular, especially by the [word indistinct] method, the electrification of populated centers, improvement in medical services and the supply of food products, and raising the quality of bread and other food products. Expressing their opinions on these matters were: Shevchenko, member of the Politburo of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Central Committee Secretaries Kachura and Mozgovoy.

Taking part in discussions were members and candidate members of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo: Comrades Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Mironov, Sologub, Titarenko, Gurenko, Kryuchkov Mukha, Pogrebnyak, and [name indistinct], head of a sector of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA UKRAINY ON FINANCE MINISTER'S RETIREMENT

AU111159 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Mar 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V.P. Kozeruk of the duties of Ukrainian finance minister in connection with his retirement on pension for health reasons.

Zabrodin Appointed

AU111158 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Mar 87 p 1

["Decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Ivan Aleksandrovich Zabrodin Ukrainian SSR finance minister.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

City of Kiev, 6 March 1987

Born in 1930, Comrade Ivan Aleksandrovich is a Russian, a CPSU member since 1958, a graduate from the Kiev Institute of the National Economy, and an economist.

He has been working in financial organs since 1950. Since 1970 he has been chief of Donetsk Oblast financial section, and since 1979, Ukrainian first deputy minister of finance.

He is a holder of the October Revolutionary Order, the Labor Red Banner Order, the Badge of Honor Order, and of medals.

MOSCOW TV NOTES SESSION OF KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET

LD272325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR was held today in Alma-Ata. The delegates discussed a report on the work of the Republican People's Control Committee, and proposed a concrete program of action aimed at enhancing the role of the people's patrols [narodnyye dozornyye] in all spheres of the economic and sociocultural life of the republic.

Session Concludes

LD301234 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] A report on the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR: In Alma-Ata on 27 March 1987, the 6th session of the 11th convocation began its work in the Hall of Sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies and guests warmly welcomed Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the communist party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Davletova, Kuzmenko, Meshcheryakov, Mukhasev, Nazarbayev, and Rynnikov, members of the Bureau of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; and Gukasov and Moroshnik, candidate members of the bureau of the communist party of Kazakhstan Central Committee. Places in the boxes were occupied by members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and members of the government of the Kazakh SSR.

The session was opened by Deputy Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet heard a report by deputy (Groshchin), member of the credentials commission, on the verification of the authority of deputies elected after the fifth session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet decided to recognize the authority of the newly elected deputies. The agenda of the session was confirmed, which dealt with organizational matters; the activity of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee; the confirmation of the decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy Chernyshov of his duties as deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in connection with his retirement on pension. The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy (Igarev) deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy Grebenyuk from his duties as first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension. The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet appointed Deputy Bashmakov first deputy chairman of the Kazakh USSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy Nurpeyesov secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet relieved Abdrakhvanv and Miroshkin of their duties as members of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in connection with their transfer to other work.

A report on the activity of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee was delivered by Deputy Isayev, chairman of the republic's People's Control Committee. Speaking in the discussions on the report were Deputy Zhumabekov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dhezkazgan Oblast Soviet of People's deputies; Deputy Kramarev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kokchetav Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; Deputy (Kanayeva), leader of a forestry team and member of the people's control group of the (name indistinct) sovkhoz, Kzyl-Orda Oblast; Deputy (Talmagambetov), second secretary of the Iaranganda Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Deputy Batsula, Kazakh SSR minister of Finance; Deputy Nikiforov, first secretary of the Pavlodar City Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; and Deputy (Nairamova), team leader of the (name indistinct) Komsomol youth team of the (Turgay-Liniya-Stroy) trust, Turgay Oblast.

Speaking at the evening session on the discussions concerning the report were Deputy (Gredritsikov), chairman of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast People's Control Committee; Deputy Yelemisov, procurator of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy (Platonova), team leader of a livestock section and leader of People's Control Duties at the (Buryevestnik) Sovkhoz Tselinograd Oblast; Deputy (Golitsyn), general director of the Alma-Ata 50 years of October cotton combine and member of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee. Also speaking at the session was Deputy Mukashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the activity of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee. A law was unanimously adopted confirming the decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, and on introducing changes and additions to certain legislative documents of the Kazakh SSR. The decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet adopted in the period between the fifth and sixth sessions of the republic's highest organ of state power were approved. Individual changes were effected in the composition of the standing commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. Thereupon the sixth session of the 11th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet finished its work.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET RELIEVES BAZHANOV OF POST

LD301249 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] On 22 March elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet were held in two constituencies in Kazakhstan to replace deputies who had left. The following have been elected deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Kazakh SSR: for the Dzhambul constituency No 138, E.M. Zhakselekov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions council; for Kustanay constituency No 145, Aleksandr Vasiliyevich Kovtunov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District. The Presidium of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet has relieved Bayzhanov of his duties as Kazakh SSR Minister of Communications in connection with his transfer to other work.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON 'IMPLACABLE' KUNAYEV

PM011241 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 April 1987 carries on page 12 under the "Man and the Economy" rubric an article entitled "The Drama of Akchi" by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Belkin and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Perevedentsev. The article describes "how a unique experiment was ruined, why it is important to know about it today, and the reasons why it must be widely disseminated." The experiment in question was carried out at a sovkhoz at Akchi, in Kazakhstan, at the end of the sixties. The experiment -- the "brainchild" of Ivan N. Khudenko -- linked wages directly to personal labor input: "Labor productivity was six times and wages three times higher than in ordinary sovkhozes." The experiment attracted much media attention at the time and was covered for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Belkin and Perevedentsev. The experiment was brought to an end at the beginning of the seventies: "Many glorious initiatives were suppressed in the stagnant seventies. Ivan Nikiforovich's ruined prospects and his stifled life's work were not an isolated example." The farm was closed at the beginning of the seventies: the "republic's Ministry of Agriculture and also the leadership of the republic were opposed to it," the "official version" put out by the Ministry of Agriculture being that the farm was "unprofitable." This view is rebutted by the journalists: "For the bureaucrats Khudenko's system was indeed pernicious. It gave the farm complete independence, which was beneficial to everyone, save the officials of that time." The journalists are of the opinion that "if the Khudenko model had been adopted in good time by our agriculture,the Soviet Union might no longer be an importer of agricultural produce, but, on the contrary, an exporter."

The authors recount a roundtable discussion held in Kazakhstan at which Khudenko and his colleagues cogently argued their case, demonstrating that the farm was "highly profitable" and that the "profit target" was overfulfilled. The journalists speak of a "brief triumph of the truth."

The journalists then describe a discussion at the Central Committee with D.A. Kunayev, the Kazakhstan party first secretary, tha took place after the roundtable. "Despite the difference in our social status, that readers will appreciate, Kunayev felt serious talk was needed and summoned up 'assistance.'" The assistance came in the shape of S.V. Nizyabekov, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. Burlakov, chief of the party central committee's agricultural department, who attacked the experiment, the latter going so far as to accuse "Khudenko and his people" of being "drunkards and swindlers." The journalists had different information, but "it was clearly pointless to argue," they write. Khudenko was being accused not just of making losses but even of embezzlement. "At the end of the conversation we again tried to draw the republic leader's attention to the exceptional importance of the experiment at Akchi and said that we thought I.N. Khudenko was the pride of Kazakhstan. Kunayev could not contain himself:

"'We do not need pride of that kind, and we will continue the experiment without him. If someone were to arrest him, we would gladly remove him from the party register. Incidentally, he is a party member, isn't he?'

"Our interlocutor was being clever. He, of course, knew perfectly well that Khudenko had already been excluded from the party."

The journalists point out that an investigation by the Alma-Ata Oblast and Kazakh SSR prosecutor's office was unable to establish any compromising evidence against Khudenko but "feared to deliver an official decision exonerating the experimenters." Khudenko tried to get readmitted to the party, "D.A. Kunayev, however, remained implacable and Khudenko was not reinstated in the party."

Attempts by Khudenko and his colleagues to gain compensation in the people's court ended up with their being charged with an attempt to embezzle state resources. A satirical play portraying the "hypocrisy and servility" of high officials involved in the affair was not to the liking of those ridiculed, the play had only the one performance and "symtomatically Khudenko was arrested the next day," the authors comment.

The authors conclude that "the story of Khudenko has lost none of its topicality" since "in some places the collective contract is being introduced in a pathetic, truncated, sometimes simply caricatural way." They opine that the management system at Akchi "is perhaps the model for all our agriculture in the near future." They also say "The destroyers of the experiment could not be criticized directly by name. Their posts enabled them to exist outside the realm of openness. The newspapers wrote that the Khudenko experiment was good, but it was not possible to write that the republic leadership's attitude to Khudenko and his colleagues was antisocial and unfounded [nekompetentno]. Openness can have no limit."

BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD260601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Today a plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was held. Its participants discussed the issue of the republic party organisation with regard to making restructuring more profound and improving the work of the cadres.

Comrade Sokolov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party delivered a speech. It was noted that the party committees must ensure the high efficiency of all branches of the economy, energetic work of public organizations, and their real participation in the process of changes in the quality of life.

At the plenum, serious criticism was directed at the raykoms and gorkoms continuing to work in the old way, playing a waiting game. In the accepted resolution, it was stressed that the party committees must accelerate the process of restructuring to appear as genuine organs of political leadership, as the bearers of new ideas, and organizers of vital and creative work directed toward a high result.

NOVOSIBIRSK PARTY NOTES 'ACCUMULATED PROBLEMS'

LD192147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Today's plenum of the Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom discussed the tasks of the oblast party orgnization in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum. In the report by Comrade Filatov, first secretary of the party obkom, and in the speeches, it was noted that last year industry, on practically all indicators, achieved the rates set for the 5-year plan. A growth in labor productivity was ensured, and there was a reduction in output's use of materials. However, the necessary smooth operation has still not been attained; one out of three enterprises is failing to fulfill its contractual obligations. There are many failings in the provision of food supplies to the population and the lagging-behind in the development of many aspects of the social sphere is causing serious grievances. It was noted that the accumulated problems are to a large extent connected with errors in cadres work. On the basis of a principled party analysis, specific ways of implementing the tasks facing the oblast's communists were mapped out.

MORE ON DNEPROPETROVSK OBKOM CHIEF'S DISMISSAL

PM201148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 87 First Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondents N. Mironov, M. Odinets: "Changing the Work Style: From the Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk -- Commissions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee were in progress for a long time in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, carefully studying how the party obkom, fulfiling the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, is conducting the restructuring of party leadership of socioeconomic development. The conclusions of these commissions, set forth in the speech by B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, were the topic of discussion at a party obkom plenum.

The analysis carried out showed that since the 27th CPSU Congress the oblast's party organizations have stepped up organizational and political work in the labor collectives. The atmosphere in the vast majority of party organizations is businesslike, creative, and sound. The party's stragetic course of the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the restructuring and profound renewal of all aspects of the country's life is fully supported by the Communists and all working people in the oblast.

In implementing the decisions of the party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party organization is concentrating its efforts on the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets. Positive experience has been accumulated in the oblast in job certification and rationalization, the social reorganization of the countryside, and the application of progressive techniques in the cultivation of corn for grain. Measures have been drawn up and are being implemented to improve the economic management machinery and acclerate scientific and technical progress. The process of democratization of the labor collectives' life is deepening. Thus hundreds of leaders of enterprises and organizations and their subunits have been nominated and elected after wide discussion.

Restructuring is taking its first steps in that major industrial and agricultural oblast, Dnepropetrovsk. Time presses, and one cannot fail to see that the pace of change could be significantly greater and results weightier if the opportunities opened up by the decisions of the party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum were used more widely and energetically by all party, soviet, and economic leaders -- from oblast level to the labor collective. Changes in the approaches, style, and methods of work, it was noted at the plenum, are taking place only slowly. The burden of old, obsolete habits is great. Many collectives are satisfied with a low production growth rate, comparing it not with what is needed today, but with how things were before.

Last year at one in every three enterprises in the oblast the plan was amended downward, and at one in four contractual delivery commitments and profit plans were not fulfilled. In ferrous metallurgy targets for the production of progressive types of metal output were not fulfilled.

At the most important construction sites in the machine building complex, the fulfillment of the plan for construction and installation work was 42-49 percent, while fulfillment in the oblast as a whole was 95 percent. The impression is created that the congress demand on treating the development of machine building as a priority has not reached the oblast's party and economic leaders, or is simply being ignored by them.

Virtually no changes are taking place in the quality of output produced. Last year even the reduced plan for the production of articles with the seal of quality was not fulfilled.

The work of construction organizations is improving only slowly. The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital last year was only 83 percent fulfilled, while in the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities R19.6 million of capital investments were not assimilated.

It was also noted that Food Program targets are not being fulfilled in the oblast. The conclusions and assessments contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on grain farming in the republic apply fully to the Dnepropetrovsk region, which only last year showed a shortfall of 687,000 metric tons of grain. Questions of the intensification of feed production and livestock raising are not being tackled satisfactorily. The profitability of agricultural production is falling. The new organs of management of the agro-industrial complex have not given up bureaucratic, paper methods of leadership.

All these shortcomings would be considerably less, it was said from the platform at the plenum, if the party obkom had adopted a firm and resolute stance on the restructuring, acted more persistently and consistently to eliminate the retarding machinery in the oblast's economy, and eliminated stagnation phenomena more rapidly. Here, naturally, the decisive role must belong to the obkom leadership and the party obkom bureau.

It so happened, the speakers noted, that to a significant degree through the fault of the obkom First Secretary V.G. Boyko, in the bureau the creative atmosphere of collegial and comprehesnive discussion of urgent problems gradually began to recede into the background, giving way to arbitrary not always well considered, individual decisions. This applied particularly to the promotion and reassignment of cadres. Many appointments were decided in secret, after which the bureau members were presented with a fait accompli. [paragraph continues]

This was the case, in particular, with the appointment of the oblast prosecutor, the chief of the oblispolkom internal affairs administration, and the chief of the Denprotyazhstroy Combine, and with the nomination of the chief of the administrative organs section and the deputy chief of the general section of the party obkom...

For instance, the oblast's former prosecutor, A.L. Andriyevskiy, who was not noted for particular merits and, moreover, had compromised himself, was stubbornly promoted by the obkom first secretary, despite the fact that several severe party penalties had been imposed on him. This was done despite the opinion of many authoritative people in Dnepropetrovsk and Kiev. He was only removed from this responsible post after intervention by higher instances.

The same approach not infrequently led to gross errors in other sectors of work. In 1985 and the first 9 months of 1986, 49 communist leaders on the party obkom list of appointments [nomenklatura] were dismissed from their posts for having failed to cope with their task or having compromised themselves. After this the majority of them were again placed in leadership posts.

Party obkom workers, on visiting the localities, by no means always analyze in depth the state of affairs in the economy and the processes taking place in the labor collectives and organizations, and often bypass negative phenomena. As a result various violations and abuses in the oblast began to be uncovered by workers from republican and union organs. Thus it was only after the intervention of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee that the obkom gave an assessment of the former first secretary of Pavlogradskiy party raykom and the chairman and deputy chairman of the corresponding rayispolkom for serious misdemeanors and shortcomings in their work and behavior. On the basis of the results of a check by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, M.A. Novak, general director of a dairy industry production association, was expelled from the party for taking bribes from subordinates.

In the work style and methods of the obkom bureau and its secretaries and sections, under the influence of V.G. Boyko, who preferred a bureaucratic, office style, numerous sessions and conferences began increasingly to take the place of real organizational work in the collectives. Dozens of leadres were frequently summoned to the obkom urgently, which gave rise to nervousness and elements of fear, and hampered work. Bureaucratic administration had in recent times become a real disease in the Dnepropetrovsk party obkom.

However, none of this prevented the obkom from giving a very high assessment of its own activity in restructuring. Thus the information report recently published in local newspapers on the main avenues of the work of the party obkom and its bureau and secretariat in 1986 repeats again and again: "The obkom is making the maximum efforts...", "the party obkom constantly analyzes and guides work...", "the party obkom constantly orients...", "the party obkom firmly pursues a line of expanding collegiality in combination with personal responsibility...".

As for collegiality, here the compliers of the information report were particularly guilty of a sin against the truth. The plenum was addressed by 20 people, and nearly all of them asserted that the obkom first secretary, through his incorrect work methods and negative personal qualities, had had a negative influence on the activity of the bureau and secretariat. [paragraph continues]

V.I. Ostapchenko, first secretary of the Nikopolskiy party raykom, I.A. Solovyev, first secretary of the Pavlograd party gorkom, and others said that he seldom consults with raykom and gorkom secretaries, and has become unavailable even for telephone conversations. In dealing with his comrades in work, he displays rudeness and intolerance of their opinions if they do not coincide with his own opinion.

What about the members of the obkom bureau? Why did they keep quiet? Indeed, since Boyko began to display a tendency to exaggerate achievements and an unself-critical approach to his own behavior, many speakers said, basically nobody in the bureau set him right, stopped him, or objected to the manifestations of personal lack of modesty, which grew before their eyes into sefl-aggrandizement. The plenum criticized party obkom bureau members and obkom secretaries N.K. Zadoya, I.T. Kozak, A.A. Mironenko, and B.A. Safronov, who did not show due concern for the observance of the principle of collegiality.

Yu.P. Babich, member of the party obkom bureau, was criticized because the oblispolkom, which he heads, is too timid about tackling urgent problems of the comprehensive development of the production and social spheres and eliminating the disproportions which have been allowed to occur here. The population's requirements for even some of the simplest goods in mass demand and types of services are not satisfied.

At the plenum instances of violations of the socialist rule of law and bias on the part of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Prosecutor's Office were made public. These were possible as a result of the slackening of monitoring of the activity of law enforcement organs, serious shortcomings in educational work, and low exactingness toward officials on the part of the party obkom. In the end, a principled assessment of what happened after intervention by the CPSU Central Committee was made. The violations of the socialist rule of law perpetrated by workers of the oblast prosecutor's office and persecutions for criticism on the part of individual workers of the obkom and on Babushkinskiy party raykom were condemned as politically harmful and incompatible with the demands of the restructuring.

The party obkom plenum having discussed the decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the memorandum from CPSU Central Committee sections, because of the violation of the principle of collegiality, serious shortcomings in work style, and errors in the selection of law enforcement organs' cadres, deemed it impossible for V.G. Boyko to remain in the post of first secretary of the party obkom, and resolved to report this to the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

MOSCOW NEWS ON FATE OF 'UNSUCCESSFUL' THEATER CHOICES

PM171555 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 9, 1 Mar 87 p 3

[Dmitriy Kazutin article: "The Drama of Life"]

[Text] Viktor Rozov, a well-known Soviet playwright, writes with alarm in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA about the course of the theatrical experiment and the democratization of theatrical life. "This process, as I know, has proceeded in crippled form in the country's main theatre -- Moscow Arts Theatre -- as well. I am afraid for the fate of the Arts Theatre and for the fate of Oleg Yefremov. The USSR Ministry of Culture should take a thoughtful, caring attitude to the situation that has taken shape in that theatre to prevent a catastrophe. There is a need to act, I believe, as quickly as possible."

I was extremely embarrassed by this "cry of the soul": what has the ministry to do with this?

I have to enter into polemics with Viktor Rozov on this score. I hate doing this because central to this story is Oleg Yefremov. He has been, remains and will remain for me one of the rulers of my generation's thoughts, and this "post" is immeasurably higher than the position of art director of any theatre or than the title of People's Artist. And yet, I believe, I must raise my objections.

The vote of no confidence, passed on Oleg Yefremov for his attempt to restructure the Moscow Arts Theatre, to restructure it in a revolutionary way, in the spirit of the time -- this vote of no confidence on the part of the people taking an opposite position -- astounded me as well. But what had to be done in such a dramatic situation, I believe, has already been done by OGONEK magazine and Aleksandr Svobodin in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA.

Both publications became democratic actions in defence of an innovator. Both actions appealed to public opinion. I believe that they will be followed by others. Viktor Rozov, on the other hand, appeals to the administration. There is a world of difference.

There is democracy and there is playing at democracy. The latter looks like a play with a favourable outcome known in advance. Vice has been published, virtue triumphs. Applause.

Genuine democracy, however, is life itself, and life has no scriptwriter. That good should gain the upper hand in life, there is a need to be able to stand up for it, without having recourse to the aid of a "government official who arrived from St. Petersburg". Democracy in every sphere of life needs democratically-minded personalities -- orators, heralds, publicists, who can persuade and who possess the power of arguments instead of the arguments of power. We need to either develop the principles of democracy and self-management, as it is envisaged, in particular, by the draft Rules of the Union of Theatrical Workers of the Russian Federation published a few days ago or....

There is, however, no alternative. Or rather -- there used to be but it has discredited itself completely. The lessons of Democracy -- especially its first lessons -- are difficult, often painful and disappointing. It is bitter that the truly democratic competition for projects for the memorial on Poklonnaya Hill has produced no result so far. But its benefit is also self-evident. The competition put up a barrier to unworthy projects and did not allow our shrine to be desecrated by triteness. Another cometition will be held and its programme will be specified with due account taken of the views of the public.

So is it appropriate to sound a retreat to customary ruling by decree if something, even something serious, does not work well at once on the road of democratization? Following this logic, it is dangerous to make plant directors face democratic elections as well: an unsuccessful choice of the director, say, of Uralmash, may also be fraught with grave consequences. So what, shouldn't they be elected? They should!

I want to point to a great example, to bring back to mind an important lesson of democracy. In the spring of 1917, the Soviets were the solely possible form of revolutionary government. But, as we know, the Bolsheviks did not command a majority in the Soviets. How was the fundamental problem -- not of a theatre, not of a factory, but of the Revolution -- tackled by Lenin? [paragraph continues]

He wrote: "As long as we are in the minority we carry on the work of criticizing and exposing errors and at the same time we preach the necessity of transferring the entire state power to the Soviets of Workers' Deputies, so that the people may overcome their mistakes by experience."

The art of persuasion, of winning over the majority by experience while getting rid of mistakes is the only possible road in conditions of democracy.

MOSCOW THEATER TO 'REVIEW' BANNED DRAMA, POETRY

PM261319 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 12, 22 Mar 87 p 4

[Interview with new Taganka Theater Principal Director Nikolay Gubenko by A. Pimonov: "To Come Full Circle"]

[Text] Nikolay Gubenko, People's Artist of the Russian Federation, has been chosen Principal Director of the Taganka Theatre not by nomination, but by the unanimous vote of the company in preference to other candidates.

Nikolay Gubenko is by no means a random choice for the Taganka Theatre. He was first invited to join its company as a student of the All-Union State Institute for Cinematography. After starring in Bertolt Brecht's "The Good woman of Setzuan", the Taganka's first production, he soon became the company's leading light. He left only in 1968 to enter the film directors' department at the Institute for Cinematography which he graduated from in 1971. He went on ot make five films. Two of them, "Shaken But Not Crushed", and "Life, Tears and Love" picked up international prizes in Chicago, Brussels, Tehran, and Rio de Janeiro. The latter film also won the award of the Catholic Church.

Now Gubenko has returned to his old theatre in a new capacity.

"I am fully aware that I am no stage director. But apparently the company wants me as some binding element or as the personification of certain values the Taganka has been losing in recent years. What sort of values are these? From the point of view of proficiency, it is primarily team spirit, the denial of the self for the sake of the collective, the self-giving and the utter commitment to the stage and the company. The Taganka Theatre made its name thanks to an indepth treatment of contemporary realities, and the ideas it stood for. The company used to have leading political analysts, philosophers, artists, writers and composers, in short, the people who developed the theatre's political programme by a direct and active involvement in the processes going on outside the theatre. There were some who disapproved of that approach, of course. But the company struggled to hold their ground, because every art is a struggle for establishing and upholding certain values.

"Now, we, too, intend to struggle along with everybody else, for what this country is trying to uphold. The theatre has spoken up and will speak up against those who are trying to keep us within the framework of obsolete thinking, compromise and subordination. The company intends to return to the openly topical form of productions. This is our approach to both modern literature and classics."

[Pimonov] Whose names will appear on your bills?

[Gubenko] There will be Gogol, Dostoyevskiy and Chekhov from the classics, and Platonov, Bulgakov and Trifonov from the Soviet period. Dramatization of poetry - a form characteristic of our company, will feature Boris Pasternak, Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, Anna Akhmatova, Vladimir Vysotskiy, Bulat Okudzhava, Bella Akhmdulina, and Andrey Voznesenskiy. It is essential to revive the plays that were once on the Taganka repertoire. I mean Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita" and Mayakokvskiy's "Listen!" Perhaps, we shall also revive Boris Mozhayev's "The Living One", which was banned some 20 years ago.

Of course, one cannot build one's programme purely on revivals. We shall do everything possible to rally our forces to try and conceptualize today's realities in terms of drama, by joint effort. I would like to see our friends, intelligent and interesting people such as Georgiy Arbatov, Aleksandr Bovin, Andrey Voznesenskiy, Albert Shnitke, Vitaly Korotich, and Elem Klimov, come back to our theatre.

[Pimonov] You have named the theatre's friends and patrons. But what about the actors who used to make up the key part of the company?

[Gubenko] Their return is taken for granted, and we have already arranged for that. The company knows about it. In anticipation of your question I can tell you that I'm not going to divide the troupe into factions, into those who left, and those who stayed behind. For me the company is one whole joining the past and the present. It must be aimed at the future, too. If we rally together, we'll succeed. If we go on living on personal and petty differences, this will indicate that the company has outlined its fame and is dead. If this happens, a new person with a new programme should be invited to establish a new theatre. I will remain there only if I realize that the company is controllable and capable of rallying together in the name of the ideas I have spoken about, and forgetting the deep passions of strife and conflict so typical of a drama company in its twentieth year.

ANTI-STALIN 'REQUIEM' PUBLISHED IN MONTHLY

AU231125 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 23 Mar 87

[By Milan Dragovic]

[Text] Moscow, March 23 (AFP) -- Soviet authorities have taken a further step in denouncing the crimes of Stalin with the publication of one of the most important works in Russian poetry, until now banned: Anna Akhmatova's "Requiem" collection.

The monthly magazine OCTOBER, which has a circulation of 185,000 justified the publication in its March edition citing the "openness' favoured by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The poems were published in the authorised version which the author had given to one of her friends, Zoya Tomashevskaya.

"We are convinced that these poems are not only of literary but also social interest," a short preface in the magazine said.

The poems in "Requiem" are a cry from the heart from a mother whose son is in prison, and who has herself spent 17 months in a labour camp. The collection, which is also an ode to Leningrad brought to its knees by Stalin's purges, bitterly condemns the torture, deportations and mass executions under Stalin.

"The star of death hung over us, Innocent Russia convulsed under the bloodied boots and wheels of the black marias," one poem says.

Anna Akhmatova (1889-1966) was in the early 20th century, along with her first husband Nikolay Gumilev and Ossip Mandelstam, one of the leading members of the "Akhmeist" school, which grew up in reaction against symbolism. Gumilev was shot in 1921 after being accused of conspiracy, and Mandelstam died in a Stalin camp in 1937.

Akhmatova's second husband, historian Vladimir Shileyko, died in 1930 and her third, art critic Nikolay Punin, disappeared while in a Siberian camp in 1953, although he was posthumousoy rehabilitated.

The poetess's son Liova Gumilev spent 16 years in a camp, up to 1956 when the 20th Communist Party Congress began the process of "destalinisation". She dedicated to him the dozen poems in the "Requiem" collection, written between 1935 and 1940 but only published in the west in 1963.

Her works were at first hailed but were later banned from 1922 to 1940. She was again in disgrace from 1946, when she was expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union, with Nikolay Zhdanov, the guardian of Stalinist orthodoxy, calling her a "renegade" and "reactionary".

The only poetry collection by Anna Akhmatova published in the Soviet Union, in 1974, did not contain "Requiem", and the latest edition of the complete Soviet encyclopedia did not mention it either.

WRITER DENIES 'NOSTALGIA' FOR STALIN IN NEW NOVEL

PM131511 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Mar 87 p 7

[Mikhail Alekseyev article under the rubric "Replying to Readers": "Yes, We Cannot Change History"]

[Text] My conversation with a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent published 14 January 1987 under the headline "We Cannot Change History' unexpectedly (for me, at least) provoked a large number of letters addressed to me personally. Being unable to answer each of them individually, I asked the editor to help me to do this through his newspaper.

The fact of the matter is that many of the letters raise an issue of fundamental and, what is more, social significance. Every letter without exception agreed with me that history cannot be changed and that history is objective. However, several comrades regard my intention to call my future novel on the Battle of Stalingrad "My Stalingrad" ["Moy Stalingrad"] as revealing a nostalgia for the personality cult, and they read this title as "My Stalin."

This interpretation bears no relation to my intentions. The words "My Stalingrad" are a reflection of how a major engagement which has gone down in history under the name the Battle of Stalingrad affected me personally as well as many thousands of others who took part in this battle and who have an equal right to say "My Stalingrad." It has come about that mankind links the word "Stalingrad" with the beginning of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and, consequently, with their own salvation from the brown plague. One cannot explain the fact that many streets and squares even in capitalist countries (Britain and France, for example) are named after Stalingrad by referring to nostalgia for Stalin!

My idea is this -- however different our opinions may be on Stalin, a fact remains a fact: He was head of the ruling party for 30 years and supreme commander of a multimillion fighting army for 4 years. To quote the poet, "nothing can be added or taken away -- this is how it was on earth."

It was this and only this that I wanted to say in my conversation with the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent. I also think that it is strange to accuse someone who has written books like "Bread Is a Substantive" ["Khleb -- imya sushchestvitelnoye"] and "Spoiling for a Fight" ["Drachuny"] of this kind of nostalgia. As far as Stalin is concerned, the assessment of his personality given in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 30 June 1956 is the fundamental one in my opinion.

I will take this opportunity to ask my fellow countrymen from Saratov to forgive me for a mistake I made in this same conversation: The dead village I talked about is called Malyy Melik. Bolshoy Melik, thank goodness, is alive and flourishing not far from the Malyy Melik which has now disappeared, only in a neighboring rayon, Balashovskiy.

KAZAKH RESOLUTIONS ON LANGUAGE TEACHING

PM231311 [Editorial report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 March 1987 carries on page 2 two unattributed accounts of 1,200 words each on undated Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers resolutions on language studies. The first is entitled "On Improving the Study of the Kazakh Language in the Republic" and the second "On Improving the Study of the Russian Language in the Republic."

Citing the CPSU program stricture that "in the future the free development and equal use by all citizens of their native languages will be ensured," the first resolution as reported claims that the republic operates "the Leninist principle of bilingualism" and that "the Kazakh language has become an active instrument of knowledge and of an introduction to culture." But despite being the language of instruction in 2,490 schools, it goes on, Kazakh is losing its prestige, particularly among native Kazakhs and in urban areas, and the standard of its teaching is not high enough.

The resolution lays down measures for improving Kazakh language studies: the value of knowing Kazakh is to be stressed; simultaneous translation is to be provided at public events; and public bodies of all kinds are to set up professionally taught Kazakh study courses, even extending to preschool establishments, where studies would be "on a completely voluntary basis." More Kazakh dictionaries and text books are to be published and records and tapes made; Kazakh language competitions are to be held; and more specialist teachers are to be trained.

The second resolution as reported here notes that young and old alike in the Kazakh SSR are "keen" to learn Russian. It describes the role of Russian in contributing to the "internationalization of state and social life, the further strengthening of the peoples' friendship, and the social and political unity of society."

It states that knowledge of Russian is "poor," particularly in rural areas, blaming the standard of teacher training and a shortage of facilities for adults to learn. The resolution notes that earlier resolutions have not been fulfilled and ascribes the shortcomings to "underestimating the political significance of fully implementing the Leninist principle of bilingualism as the norm in the national republics' life."

The resolution lays down a range of measures to promote and improve Russian teaching in the republic, including the possible establishment of a Kazakh SSR institute of Russian language and literature.

RADICAL REWORKING OF ENTERPRISE LAW URGED

PM311345 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Mar 87 First Edition p 2

[Article by Academician T. Zaslavskaya and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Yefimov under the rubric "We Discuss the Draft Enterprise Law": "To Smash the Braking Mechanism"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The significance of the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) for the future of our economy and our entire society can hardly be overestimated. It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum that this law is designed to fundamentally change management conditions and methods in the economy's basic component. If, of course, it clearly lays down the main features of the economic mechanism which is to replace the old one in the course of a radical reform. But if the law absorbs the changes to the economic mechanism which have been implemented very recently and which are still only insignificant, then in that case it will inevitably help the forces which are seeking to leave everything, by and large, as it was before in order to preserve the customary work style, as well as some people's rights.

Economic life in our country used to be governed chiefly by normative acts without the status of law. On acquiring this status a document defining the rights, obligations, and responsibility of the economy's basic component could become a genetic code for all our economic legislation. Its significance is thereby increased.

As was pointed out at the January plenum, the mechanism slowing down socioeconomic development results from serious shortcomings in the functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy, from obsolete political and theoretical principles which sometimes do not even accord with the realities, and from a conservative control mechanism.

In what way is the old economic mechanism bad? It is bad, above all, because under it negative economic phenomena such as a shortage of production and technical products, many consumer goods, and labor resources, slow scientific and technical progress, low product quality, excessive stocks of resources, a lot of uncompleted construction, long construction times, and low labor productivity reproduce themselves. In our opinion, which is shared by quite a wide circle of economists, the said negative phenomena arise out of the following elements of the old economic mechanism: the formal -- although it would probably be more accurate to say "state budget" -- nature of financial autonomy, the management of enterprises through plan indicator-targets, the funded distribution of resources, the unified wage rate and salary system, expenditure-based [zatratnyy] price formation, and the multitiered and complex nature of managerial procedures. Unfortunately, many elements of the old economic mechanism which give rise to negative economic phenomena have also been preserved to one degree or another in the published draft Law on the State Enterprise (Association). This applies chiefly to its third section.

Any actually functioning economic mechanism is a /system/ whose elements are closely interconnected and do not contradict each other. The rehabilitation of the old economic mechanism in the draft law's third section /practically cancels out the self-management/ of labor collectives proclaimed in the second section. Without really full financial autonomy, without radical widening of the range of questions on which enterprises will be able to /make decisions independently/, the elective nature of leaders will either be an empty formality or will do harm instead of good. [paragraph continues]

We have been observing that elective nature of kolkhoz chairmen as an empty formality for more than half a century now. Under conditions of the "state budget" nature of financial autonomy, the limited range of tasks on which a financially autonomous organization adopts decisions independently, and the practical independence of workers' material remuneration from the end results of work, a collective's members are largely indifferent as to who will be their director, manager, chairman, or chief. In this case the tendency to elect undemanding leaders suitable for inefficient workers could even prevail.

In terms of size the text of the third section of the draft law greatly exceeds the text of the first and second sections put together. This swelling results chiefly from the inclusion of general slogans and appeals which are quite out of place in a USSR law. In our opinion, /the text of the third section must be radically reworked/. We will return to this, but first we will try to answer briefly the question: What kind of economic mechanism do we need?

Scientific analysis shows that in order to ensure that the aforesaid well known negative phenomena are not reproduced in the new economic mechanism, instead of the "state budget" nature of financial autonomy 'there must be financial viability and self-financing/, instead of funded distribution of resources /direct economic ties and wholesale trade/, instead of expenditure-based price formation /a flexible system of firm, ceiling, and contract prices/, instead of leveling labor remuneration based on rigid wage rate and salary systems /the granting to labor collectives of the right to themselves determine the extent of material recompense/ out of financially autonomous income for the members of that collective, instead of plan indicators sent down to enterprises in the form of targets /the ensuring of the fulfillment of centralized programs b economic methods/ (tax rates, interest rates for credit, prices, fund formation normatives), and in individual cases the use of state orders which must be in the form of contracts with economic leadership organs. The responsibility of the producer (executor) to the purchaser (client) must be /direct/ and not through a higher organization. If an enterprise's product is not in demand and lacks the necessary quality, the purchaser (client) rejects that product with all the ensuing consequences for the producer-enterprise (executor), right down to its abolition, signaled by its inability to pay for the raw materials and semimanufactures which it has obtained, to pay wages to its workers, or to settle accounts with the state budget and the bank on income.

Finally, we need an economic mechanism in which the activities of central economic departments and economic ministries would be completely reoriented. Ministries and departments must not send down production volumes and funds to subordinate bodies but elaborate and implement /a centralized economic policy/. This policy is given concrete expression in state programs and the economic levers which ensure the fulfillment of these programs. In this way it will be possible to realize the age-old aim of turning 5-year planning into the basic form of state planning instead of annual planning, as now happens in practice. Precisely in this way, under the present conditions of our national economy's extreme complexity, can preconditions be created for substantially enhancing the effectiveness of centralized leadership of the economy.

The above description of the new economic mechanism employs many terms which also feature in the third section of the draft law under examination. You could at first glance from the impression that it is a question of one and the same thing in both places. However, the reader will soon see that this is far from the case.

The draft law contains many correct formulas concerning financial viability and self-financing. In our view, however, on the whole the proposed draft /does not ensure/ the transfer to financial viability, self-financing, and full financial autonomy. We know how badly financial autonomy is undermined by the redistribution of funds among enterprises and by the virtually automatic granting of credit regardless of management standards. Artgicle 14, paragraph 4 of the draft essentially preserves this defect of the economic mechanism. Its proposed use of centralized funds and unconditional credits to cover enterprises' debts and also the amorphous nature of the formula on enterprises' responsibility for violations of payment discipline /contradict/ one of the most important provisions of full financial autonomy recorded in article 2, paragraph 6 of the draft law: "The state does not answer for enterprises' pledges. The enterprise does not answer for the pledges of the state, nor of other enterprises, organizations, and establishments."

The collective's financially autonomous income, which in accordance with the draft law (article 3, paragraph 1) is the source of the enterprise's production and social development and of labor remuneration, can stimulate production efficiency and the desire to satisfy the consumer's needs only if the means from this income really are, in the final analysis, /the only source of the enterprise's vital activity/, if no financial injections from outside are possible, if /deductions/ from the means of this income are impossible in any form, including through the unsubstantiated establishment of normatives, and if this income can /really/ be spent on the purposes indicated.

The unified wage rate and salary system, whose preservation is laid down in article 3, paragraph 2 and in article 14, paragraph 5, limits the labor collective's potential for using the means of that income for its members' material remuneration. The law ought to prohibit financial organs from controlling the average size of the wage, setting the maximum permissible size (ceiling) of wage for different categories of workers, and so forth. State regulation of wages must be implemented through /progressive taxation/ of the enterprise labor remuneration fund and the population's income.

The funded distribution of resources, whose preservation is unambiguously defined in article 10, paragraph 3 and in article 15, paragraph 1 of the draft, severely limits the enterprise's rights to make decisions with regard to retooling, modernization, or expansion of its production capacities.

If you analyze the numerous cases of shortages, it becomes obvious that the shortage of production and technical resources under the old economic mechanism arises /not because of the physical absence/ of an adequate quantity of these resources in the economy but is /an artificial creation/ of the system of funded resource distribution and of being /virtually free/ to the purchasers. Therefore that part of article 15, paragraph 1 which makes the introduction of wholesale trade in the means of production dependent on the gradual elimination of shortages appears unconvincing.

In addition to funding, management of enterprises /through plan indicators/ is a very important element of the old economic mechanism. As long as activity is assessed according to the extent to which these indicators are fulfilled, the producer has little interest in /the consumer's needs/. He produces and sells not what the consumer needs but /what ensures the plan's fulfillment more easily/. [paragraph continues]

It really makes no fundamental difference here whether this assessment is made on the basis of gross production volume, the volume of sales, normative-net output, or net output. Under these conditions the practice of planning on the basis of the level reached is inevitable. The preservation by the draft law's authors of the setting of plan indicators in 5-year and annual plans clearly follows from article 10, paragraph 5 and from many articles in the draft, where they are called control figures (see article 2, paragraph 1; article 9, paragraph 1; and article 10, paragraph 3). By leaving ministries and departments with /the rights/ to determine production volumes, measured in particular indicators, including physical [naturalnyy] indicators, and ceilings for the resources being distributed, it is impossible to protect an enterprise against their petty tutelage and ensure the fundamental reorientation of economic ministries and departments toward working out questions of the prospect, including the long-term prospect, of sectors and the entire national economy as a whole.

The preservation of this old system will inevitably reproduce the cumbersome nature of managerial procedures which have a devastating effect on the effectiveness of the decisions adopted in all areas of economic activity, including decisions in the area of scientific and technical progress.

In the old economic mechanism prices play a secondary role, whereas in the new one their role increases substantially. The Law on the Enterprise /must reflect far more clearly the general procedure for forming various categories of prices/ (firm, ceiling contract) by eliminating the ambiguity over this question that occurs in article 17, paragraph 9 of the draft.

The CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum defined restructuring as the breaking of the braking mechanism and the creation of a reliable and efficient mechanism for accelerating the Soviet society's socioeconomic development. The USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) must play an important role in creating this mechanism. And we must see to it that it fully accords with its purpose.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES PRODUCTION RELATIONS

LD261726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1840 GMT 24 Mar 87

["From the latest issue of KOMMUNIST" program, presented by journalist Boris Simonov]

[Text] [Simonov] Issue No 5 of the journal is now on its way to subscribers. Materials on various topical subjects are in store for KOMMUNIST readers: These include discussion of the Draft USSR Law on State Enterprises; the development of democracy in our society and the assertion of legality; and a number of economic problems. Under the heading: Acceleration and Restructuring: Theory and Practice, the journal's editors invite readers to take part in discussion of a broad range of subjects connected with the development of economic science. The questions posed -- they are published in this issue -- are replied to first by academics. Among these is Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Science. I invited him to our microphone.

Leonid Ivanovich, the questions you have replied to in KOMMUNIST all in one way or another concern restructuring and the revolutionary transformations now taking place in economics, but, it seems to me, the chief among these is the question of production relations. What is the state of affairs now, and what are the prospects for development of these production relations?

[Abalkin] The situation is now such that we have found ourselves faced with the need for radical transformations in this area such profound ones, moreover, that they touch the very foundations of the system of production relations, including that of ownership of the means of production. So where in all this does the need for transformation arise? This is not, of course, a denial of the advantages of social ownership or a repudiation of socialist principles in the organization of society. To a large extent, this is giving back to ownership its internal meaning and content, i.e. making these relations such that every pereson -- not only in a formal but in a real sense, in his everyday life -- should feel himself to be an owner, in the labor collective, an owner displaying concern for the preservation and multiplication of this property, an owner who is not indifferent about how it is used, whether carefully or extravagantly, and about whether it yields fruit. These economic relations need to be restructured in such a way as to lock together individual and common interests, in other words the property relationship needs to be filled with real economic meaning, to have its inherent meaning returned to it. One cannot limit oneself in this to partial amendments; everything needs to be restructured, starting with centralized planning and the prices system and including the way pay is organized. It seems to me that this is the way logic points and that this, to a large extent, coincides with the logic of the reform of the economic mechanism.

[Simonov] You speak of ownership but let us take, say, land. Land comes into the category of belonging to one one individually but to the people as a whole, in other words there is no specific owner, is that not the case?

[Abalkin] Indeed, this is an area where change is needed, so that land might have its specific owner. What do I have in mind here? Well, one can say, for instance, that this is achieved in many cases toda where financially autonomous contracting teams have been set up. In such cases a certain parcel of land is assigned for a lengthy period to a given team, as are such things as tractors and other machinery which are regarded as common property; these too are assigned to the team, which may even be quite a small team, perhaps even just a family team consisting of two, three or four people. So the land is assigned for a long period, and how it is looked after, fertilized, tended with loving human care, will determine the fruits it bears, and the owner should feel the benefit of those fruits for himself via payments and incentives. In those conditions his attitudes to that land will not be as though it belonged to someone about whom he is indifferent, as though it were a case of: Today I work here, tomorrow there.

There exists a concept -- though it has not been cited in recent times in economic writings, at least, I cannot name a signle major serious work where it was mentioned -- that of leasing arrangements. I think it is legitimate to use the concept of socialist leasing in respect of land, machinery and so forth, and this would be connected with the setting-up of small financially-autonomous teams. In the case of the new small cooperataives today one can see instances of state premises being handed over to those cooperatives as they are formed. I see this as one of the economic forms for such a relationship.

[Simonov] Now, on the subject of cooperative arrangements, which are becoming the thing now -- cooperative associations, these comrades' cooperative [Kooperativnyye Tovarishchestva] which are being set up. Where do they fit into the scheme of production relationships? Are they not a very serious infringement of forms which have already become established?

[Abalkin] General development and progress as a whole is moving not toward the unifying of forms but toward a legitimate process of sophistication and a growth in variety of forms for organizing economic life.

In other words, progress coincides not with levelling and simplification or the creation of synonymous forms; on the contrary, a growth in variety, a process of sophistication of structures and relationship is in fact a law of progress. This, naturally, enriches our ideas about ownership, and makes them more flexible, more modern, brings them closer to real life.

[Simonov] You were telling me that you recently took part in a large conference involving economists and representatives of the cooperative movement. From the scientific point of view and in your judgement, how are these cooperatives developing? Do they hold out bright prospects for us in the near future, at least, say, in the services area?

[Abdalkin] It was a very interesting discussion, organzed at our institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, a conference which left an enormous sense of satisfaction and gave rise to a certain optimism, to a feeling of bright prospects for the cooperative movement, indeed for the organization of economic life as a whole today. Bear in mind that this has coincided with the whole atmosphere of an upsurge in morale in the country. This is a time which pushes people of initiative to the fore, a time for creative people.

[Simonov] That would appear to be the main subject.

[Abalkin] Yes, and they showed themselves immediately. Amazingly interesting people with ideas, dreams, with organizational skills and such a good grasp of how to get things done, wonderful people. Of course, there is a mass of difficulties, unresolved matters -- lack of instruction, lack of premises, conflicts with bureaucrats -- but it can't be all plain sailing, there is bound to be resistance, but the prospects are very broad. Moreover, in listening to these cooperative organizers I learned a mass of material that was new to me. They have opened up possibilities for applying their efforts in completely new areas -- consumer services, utilization of industrial waste products, reprocessing of waste. Just look at the large amounts of scrap metal that are currently dumped and how much timber waste is destroyed and burned -- (?it is vandalism that we do not make use of this). All of this can put more goods on to the consumer market and create services. And services entail competition over quality, how people are treated, the attention they are given. All of a sudden, everything is part of this quest. I believe there are large prospects for these cooperative forms in the coming years.

[Simonov] Leonid Ivanovich, you have been saying that there must be a unified system. If the productive forces have run ahead of production relations is there not here an element of very weighty contradictions between them? This is not to say antagonistic contradictions, but breaking and restructuring production relations is something closely linked to the productive forces -- that, at least, is what political economy teaches us.

[Abalkin] I think that it is quite right in teaching us that. It is true that historically the most acute contradictions have gathered around this point -- one should not be afraid to say so. In a number of cases contradictions have arisen which have led to conflict, and these have constituted serious obstacles to progress. But they are very varied, these contradictions. Take, for instance, the individual as an element in the productive forces. We have today taken a colossal step forward in giving full secondary education to practically all young people and creating a completely new work force qualitatively speaking. But the way labor is organized, the standards that apply in production jobs, these things put young people off, they do not match up to young people's capabilities and potential, their ability to realize their strengths. In this country almost half of workers are engaged in manual labor, often heavy, unskilled, monotonous, dreary labor.

That clearly does not tie up. Or take something we have already talked about: financial autonomy and payment for work. The needs of scientific-technical progress and levelling in distribution are two incompatible things. It cannot be reasoned that scientific progress will proceed rapidly and effectively and will yield results if we retain what is more or less levelling in payment for work and in the distribution of bonuses. This is a serious contradiction, a conflict, and until we resolve it, bring down this contradiction, we shall not be able to give powerful impetus to acceleration.

[Simonov] It would seem that this leads directly into social justice. These two links are not, as it were, self-contained.

[Abalkin] This is where the question of social justice comes in, as do many other concepts which we have come to use so easily and widely today. This is a most sophisticated concept, involving the most subtle relationships between who strata of society, between structural subdivisions of it, between regions and various nationalities, between town and country dwellers. The problems involved in social justice are extremely complex. They do not come down just to payment for work; they also include guarantees for the individual's position in socialist society, guarantees of higher earnings in relation to qualifications and quality of results. This too is part of justice. It also means that education must be available for everyone, regardless of whether they live in town or country, in the center or on the periphery. This too -- equality of access to the possibilities offered by education, culture, modern civilization -- is part of social justice. Poor amenities, inadequate roads, these things too touch on questions of social justice. And all of this is interwoven with economic processes, with the economy. Justice is thousands of millions invested in roads, cultural amenities, sports complexes; it is the system of distribution, the elimination of the serious negative phenomena which have accumulated in the way wages are organized. All of this is social justice. This is a very complex concept, and using it as lightly as we do may make for better understanding but it does not provide answers to the questions life poses for us today.

[Simonov] So you think that we are beginning restructuring in all spheres of public life and moving toward a more exact understanding of the idea of social justice.

[Abalkin] Everything is moving pointedly in that direction, but I would say that social justice embraces the concept of the goal toward which we are heading, because it is formed, it is the center of attention for the individual and concerns the whole range of his development, the creation of the conditions needed for this. Social justice is one of the most important components. One can mention here such things as democratization of public life, including democratization of management. These concepts are not coincidental with social justice. This is what I would call a complex of social values. And everything we are doing, starting with transformations in material productive forces, in the scientific and technical area, in economic relations, in the reform of education, in everything else, all of this is directed ultimately toward the attainment of these social values and ideals for our society, one of the most important of which is indeed the demand for social justice.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR 31 MAR-1 APR

LD020035 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 31 March and 1 April. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 March

Tashkent correspondent Mukhtar Ganiyev talks about problems associated with increasing yields at Uzbekistan's orchards and vineyards. Large resources are being put in and acreage is being expanded but yields of orchards are falling. Therefore, at Tashkent markets, prices for pears and other fruits are the same as at markets much further north where it is colder, while some items such as cherries are almost unavailable in state shops. Some of the available dry fruits are imported from abroad, but the hot climate means that they an be produced at home in large quantities. Sergey Gennadiyevich Khorev, the republic's agroprom deputy chairman, outlines plans to improve the situation by 1990. In accordance with a special government decision, orchards with low productivity will see reconstruction with the fresh planting of valuable varities of various fruits. In vineyards 30,000 hectares of industrial varieties will be replaced by table varieties. Poor orchard and vineyard work is partially due to a lack of specialists at the rayon level. Unfortunately, the cotton harvest still comes first as regards equipment, irrigation, and so on. (0200)

In Uzbekistan March has been unusually rainy, and this is having an effect on the rate of sowing. The bulk of the sowing work will have to be done in April. In Surkhan-Darya Oblast the first hundreds of hectares of catch crops have been mown. (0600)

The agriculturists of Kazakhstan are to sow 28 million hectares to spring crops. Half a million hectares have now been sown to barley, wheat, corn, sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables. (0800)

1 April

The Grigoriopol Polymer Articles Works has started producing two-ply polymer pipes for drip irrigation. More than 100 metric tons of these pipes are to be produced annually -- enough to lay a system on 700 hectares. (1330)

Moldavian vegetable growers have resolved to produce more than 1.3 million metric tons of market-garden produce this year. (1330)

MISSION CAPABILITIES OF KVANT MODULE EXAMINED

LD310931 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the ground control center:

A powerful Proton booster rocket today lifted off a first special-purpose space module for docking with the orbiting research station Mir (peace).

The module, called Kvant, (Quantum) and weighing 20.6 tons together with its service pod, is a space vehicle of a fundamentally new kind, which is intended for astrophysical observations and other studies.

It is to link up with Mir, crewed by Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin since February 8, in five days.

"We have first started talking about such modules, which will open a new chapter in the history of manned space flight, after the Mir launch," said state prize holder Viktor Blagov, who is deputy flight director.

"This station (Mir) differs from all its predecessors in that it can be built up right there, in orbit, depending on particular needs. This is because one of its two main sections, the one with a spherical shape, is fitted out with five docking ports which can receive different specialized modules in flight.

"The sixth docking unit is at the poop of the core vehicle and will be the one to hold the first space module," Blagov explained.

He said the 11-ton module, which is a 5.8 meters long and has a maximum diameter of 4.15 meters, had been orbited together with a service pod acting as the "tug", which would be jettisoned after the linkup with the station.

"Kvant consists of a laboratory bay with a transfer compartment and a scientific payload bay," the space official continued.

"The lab bay and the transfer compartment form air-tight quarters 40 cubic meters large. The scientific payload bay is not hermetically sealed.

"The module carries one and a half tons of scientific instruments and more than two and half tons of equipment to add to the station's capabilities.

"The labor bay accommodates the main research equipment which is mounted in the instrument section and separated from the central dwelling compartment with decorative panels," Blagov said.

He added that the bay housed an on-board control system, steering system, rendezvous and docking systems, and life-support systems, including temperature and air-mixture regulators, as well as radio, telephone and telegraph communications systems and television equipment.

Blagov also said the bay had two viewports, one, with a diameter of 43 centimeters, was meant for an optical sinthing device [as received] and the other, 22.8 centimeters in diameter, for a visual star tracker.

The two eight-centimeter portholes in the transfer compartment were meant for visual observations, he continued. That compartment also included an air-lock chamber for servicing an ultra-violet telescope developed by the staff of the Byurakan observatory jointly with Swiss experts, as well as a control console for the telescope, which was called Glazar.

"The scientific payload bay, which kind of girdles the transfer compartment, is meant for instruments and systems needed outside the station," Blagov said.

That included first of all an international orbital observatory called Rentgen, he added. The 800-Kilogram observatory comprised a pulsar X-1 hard X-radiation telescope/spectrometer, a Fosvich high-energy scintillation telescope/spectrometer, a telescope with the so-called aperture mask, and a Siren-2 (Lilac-2) proportional gas scintillation spectrometer.

The unique observatory, Blagov said, had been created by Soviet scientists in cooperation with colleagues from Britain, the Netherlands West Germany and the European Space Agency.

The bay, he concluded also housed the Glazar telescope and a Svetlana automated electrophoresis plant for experiments into bitechnology.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE 8TH WEEK, CONDUCT TESTS

LD020945 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from mission control center:

The Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are concluding their eighth week in orbit.

The crew are to carry out scheduled maintenance operations on board the station and technological experiments with "Korund" equipment.

In keeping with the programme for space material studies, the cosmonauts yesterday completed a series of tests on the "Pion-M" unit. Their aim was to study convective currents in unevenly heated liquids under the effects of surface tension.

The flight of the astrophysical module, "Kvant", is continuing.

The parameters of its orbit following path corrections carried out by the propulsion unit of the services compartment are as follows:

-- Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 346 kilometres,

-- Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 297 kilometres,

-- Period of revolution -- 90.9 minutes,

-- Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the flight of the manned orbital complex Mir and the specialized orbital module Kvant is proceeding normally.

SPECIALISTS STUDY MINE'S IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

LD012231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0541 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Tallin, 1 Apr (TASS) -- Planning work has been halted on an underground mine of nationwide significance at Europe's largest phosphorite deposit in Estonia. This was announced today at a press conference by Bruno Saul, chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers. Phosphorite reserves in Estonia, which are estimated at approximately 6,000 million tons, are to be finally determined during the second half of 1988, he reported. Only then will it be decided whether to develop the deposit.

If specialists decide that it would cause considerable environmental pollution, the republic will retain the right of veto, stressed the head of the Estonian Government. If the development of the deposit is deemed to be acceptable, specialists have proposed building underground mines in which, together with the phosphorites, shale deposits will also be extracted. It is proposed to use the waste products from phosphorite ore and shale enrichment, as well as shale-ash, for filling the underground cavities that will be caused by extraction. The ash has cementing qualities and could be used as a cement substitute. In other words, a type of waste-free technology is envisaged.

Bruno Saul noted that henceforth, the interests of economic efficiency would not prevail over the requirements of environmental protection when studying major projects in the republic.

BRIEFS

BIOTECHNOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS FACTORY -- Moscow April 1 TASS -- Europe's first biotechnological preparations factory has opened in Moscow, the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA said today. It has been set up under the all-union cardiological research centre to develop new medicinal preparations. The laboratory factory will develop industrial technology, prepare experimental batches of preparations and share production methods with other pharmaceutical factories. The technology is based on biologial synthesis of substances. Among the first to be put in production is the preparation Dalargin, which is highly effective in the treatment for ulcers urokinaza dissolving trombuses peptide compounds known for their anesthetic effects. [sentence as received] The factory is to put out its first batches of preparations already this year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 1 Apr 87 LD]